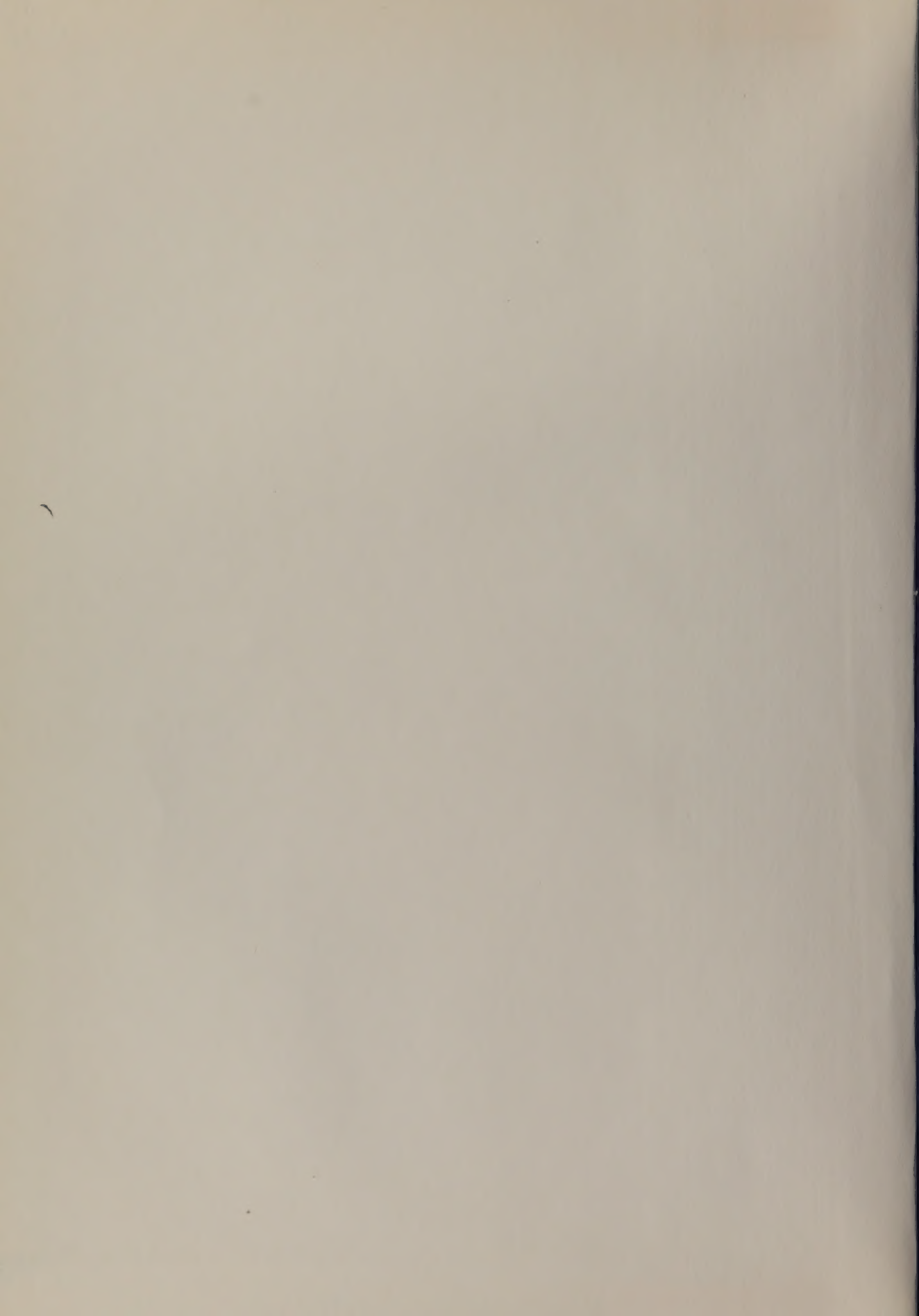


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RUSSIAN
DRUG
INDEX



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service, Washington, 1961

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Russian Drug Index

Compiled by STANLEY JABLONSKI

Revised by ROBERT M. LEONARD, PH. D.

Assistant Dean, George Washington University
School of Pharmacy

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service • Washington D.C. • 1961

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Preface

Language barriers are not the only obstacles to understanding Russian scientific contributions. There are many differences in basic concepts. Russian drugs offer an excellent example of the difficulties involved. Russian drug names have often no relation to the generally accepted names for the same chemical agents as they may be used for medical purposes by people in other parts of the world. This name business is simply a vast confusion, involving not only different public names for the same identical drug in different countries, but also a welter of different trade names. An index of Russian drugs is thus a welcome contribution. It is essential to an understanding of Russian pharmacology. In order to appreciate what scientific advances are being made in regard to the action of chemicals on living material, it is a basic requirement to have clear information regarding the chemicals that are involved, whether definite chemical compounds, mixtures, or crude materials containing some biologically active agent.

Mr. Stanley Jablonski and his associates at the National Library of Medicine are to be warmly commended for providing essential information for the accurate identification of currently used Russian drugs. In this index one may find the public name of the drug as it appears in Russian literature. One may find also the synonyms for this same drug as they may appear in Western literature. Crude drugs are identified as accurately as possible and the composition of mixtures is given.

This index is another clear example of the important contributions from our National Medical Library in providing convenient and reliable access to fundamental Russian scientific material. Modern science advances by better communication between scientists in all parts of the world. While Russian pharmacology may not be as extensive a scientific undertaking as it is in the Western world, it is important, nevertheless, for Western scientists to know what particular drugs are available to the Russians and used by the Russian health professions. This Russian Drug Index will be valuable to scientists and workers in the health professions in affording a basis for comparison of the potential value of chemical compounds as used for drug purposes in USSR. It is a useful tool for pharmacologists, and there may be a new idea or two to be found therein.

CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE
Professor of Pharmacology

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
Columbus 10, Ohio

The first of these is the fact that the law of the land is not a static entity, but a dynamic one, which is constantly being shaped and reshaped by the actions of the people. The second is the fact that the law of the land is not a single entity, but a collection of many different laws, which are all part of the same system. The third is the fact that the law of the land is not a single entity, but a collection of many different laws, which are all part of the same system.

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Table of Contents

	page		page
PREFACE	1	DERMATOMUCOSAL AGENTS	43
INTRODUCTION	v	(Astringents; Demulcents; Emollients; Protectives)	
ADDICTING ANALGESICS AND ANTAGONISTS	1	DETOXIFYING PREPARATIONS	45
ANALGESICS; ANTIPYRETICS; ANTIRHEUMATICS	2	DIURETICS	45
ANTHELMINTICS	3	ENZYMES	46
ANTI-ANEMIC, HEMOPOIETIC, HEMATINIC PREPARATIONS	4	EXPECTORANTS	46
ANTI-ARTERIOSCLEROSIS PREPARATIONS	6	GASTRIC ANTACIDS AND ACIDIFIERS	47
ANTIBIOTICS	6	GASTROINTESTINAL ADSORBENTS, ASTRINGENTS AND PROTECTIVES	47
ANTICOAGULANTS	10	HEMOSTATICS	48
ANTICONSULSANTS; ANTI-EPILEPTICS	10	HORMONES AND ENDOCRINE PREPARATIONS	48
ANTIFUNGAL PREPARATIONS	11	HYPOGLYCEMIC PREPARATIONS	49
ANTIHISTAMINICS	12	HYPOTENSIVE AND VASODILATOR PREPARATIONS	50
ANTIMICROBIAL PREPARATIONS	12	IMMUNOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	51
ANTINEOPLASTIC PREPARATIONS	15	INSECTICIDES AND INSECT- REPELLENTS	52
ANTIPROTOZOAL PREPARATIONS	19	LOCAL ANESTHETICS	58
ANTIPSORIASIS OINTMENTS	21	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED PREPARATIONS	59
ANTITUBERCULOTIC PREPARATIONS	22	OXYTOCICS	62
AUTONOMIC DRUGS	24	PHYTONCIDES	62
Ganglioplegics	24	PLASMA SUBSTITUTES	63
Parasympatholytics	27	(Including Anti-Hypoproteinemic and Anti-Shock Preparations)	
Parasympathomimetics	31	PYROGENS	68
Sympatholytics	32	RADIO-PROTECTIVE PREPARATIONS	68
Sympathomimetics	33	SEDATIVES; HYPNOTICS; GENERAL ANESTHETICS	69
BIOGENIC STIMULATORS	34	SKELETAL MUSCLE RELAXANTS	70
BRONCHODILATORS; ANTI-ASTHMATIC PREPARATIONS	35	SURFACE-ACTIVE PREPARATIONS	72
CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES	36	TOPICAL ANTI-INFECTIVE PREPARATIONS	72
CATHARTICS	38	TRANQUILIZERS	75
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		URICOSURIC PREPARATIONS	76
STIMULANTS	38	VITAMINS; MINERALS; NUTRITIVES	76
(Including Direct and Reflex Respiratory Stimulants)		INDEX	79
CHOLAGOGUES; CHOLERETICS; HYDROCHOLERETICS	40		
CONTRACEPTIVES	41		
CONTRAST MEDIA	42		
COUNTERIRRITANTS	43		

Introduction

SOURCES Material included in this index was obtained by a systematic scanning of the principal pharmacological and medical works in monographic and serial form published in the Soviet Union from 1950 to 1960 which were available in the National Library of Medicine. During the course of the survey, about a hundred journal titles containing thousands of individual articles and several hundred monographs were examined.

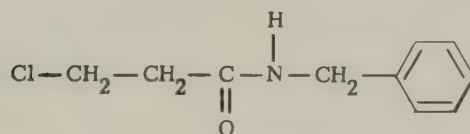
SCOPE Names of drugs developed in the Soviet Union as well as names of drugs developed elsewhere but renamed in the Soviet Union are included in the index. Special attention is given to the indigenous Soviet preparations such as biogenic stimulators, phytoncides and extracts of Russian plants, little known outside of the Soviet Union. In addition to drugs used for therapeutic and experimental purposes, chemical preparations used in medical and paramedical technology are also included.

FORMAT The Russian Drug Index is arranged in two parts: a subject section and an index section. The subject section contains entries for individual drugs arranged alphabetically under headings representing broad function groups; the index section is an alphabetically arranged list of drug names, synonyms and cross references with an indication of the page location of the complete entry. A typical entry in the subject section contains the anglicized name of the drug in capital letters, a transliterated Russian name in parentheses, a chemical formula or composition, a structural formula, a short description of drug properties, a Russian source, and an American bibliographic reference when available.

CHLORACON (Khlorakon)

Synonyms: Benzchlorpropamide, Hibicon, Nydrane, Posedrine.

N-benzyl-β-chlorpropionamide:



Used in therapy of epilepsy.

Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958.
p. 74. Merck index, 1960. p. 138.

In instances where information was obtained from various origins, only the most complete and most easily available source is supplied. American references are given for verification purposes only and in no instance were they used as the original source of material. Titles of Russian journal articles are given in translation; titles of monographs are merely transliterated. Journal title abbreviations used in the citations are derived in accordance with the style of the Index Medicus.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS I wish to express my appreciation for their assistance and encouragement to the following members of the staff of the National Library of Medicine: Mr. Edward A. Miller, Mr. Jaroslav Nemec and Dr. Galina Zarechnak. In addition, I should like to thank Mr. George A. Carasso of the Clifton and Fordham Medical Projects, Dr. Myron Gordon of the Office of the Surgeon General's Office, U.S. Army and Mr. G.A. Novossiltzeff of the Library of Congress for their help. I am especially indebted to Mr. Constantine J. Gillespie, of the Index Medicus staff, for his help in the identification of the more troublesome chemical compounds. The following members of the Index Medicus staff made significant contributions to the physical preparation of this index: Mrs. K. Ahlbers, Mr. L. Parrish, Miss C. Robinzine, Mr. A.R. Sand, Miss M. Toler, Mrs. L. Washington, Mr. T. Webster and Mr. L. Wommack.

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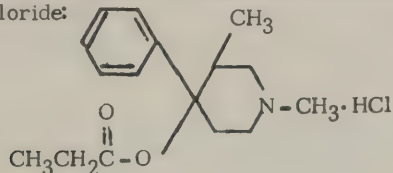
Russian Drug Index

ADDICTING ANALGESICS AND ANTAGONISTS

ANADOL

Synonyms: Alphaprodine, Nisentil, Nu-1196, Prisolidene.

1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl propionate hydrochloride:

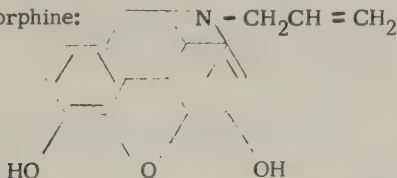


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 58. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 313.

ANTORPHINE (Antorfin)

Synonyms: Allorphine, Anarcon, Lethidron, Nalline, Nalorphine, NANM.

N-allylmorphine:



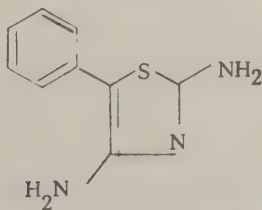
Morphine-antagonist.

Mashkovskii, M. D., & Arutunian, G. S. [Antorphine and other Morphine-antagonists] Aptech Delo, 1957, No. 6, p. 37-40. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 312.

DAFTAZOL

Synonyms: Amiphenazole, DAPT, Daptazole, Fenamizol, Phenamizole.

2,4-diamino-5-phenylthiazole:



Kruglov, N. A. [Antagonism of N-allylmorphine and Daftazol to Morphine] Farmakol Toksikol, 1957, 20: No. 6, p. 40-6. Merck index, 1960, p. 335.

ESCODOL (Eskodol)

A mixture containing the following components in one cc of solution:

Dimethylmeperidine	0.02 g
Scopolamine	0.0005 g
Ephedrine	0.025 g
Distilled Water	

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 56.

ISOPROMEDOL (Izopromedol)

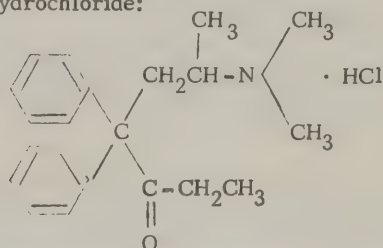
Stereo-isomeric form of Promedol Hydrochloride. see Promedol.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 57.

PHENADON (Fenadon)

Synonyms: Adanon, Algidon, Algil, Algolysin, Algoxale, Amidon, Amidosan, Anadon, Butalgin, Depridol, Diaminone, Dianone, Dolafin, Dolamid, Dolesone, Dolophine, Dorexol, Heptadon, Heptanal, Heptanone, Ketalgin, Mecodin, Mepecton, Mephenon, Methadone, Miadone, Moheptan, Physepton, Polamidon, Sin-Algin, Symoron, Turanone, Veronyl.

d,1-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone hydrochloride:

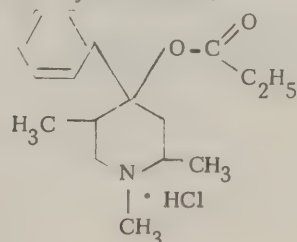


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 58. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 319.

PROMEDOL

Synonyms: Dimethylmeperidine, Trimeperidine.

1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionyloxy-piperidine hydrochloride:

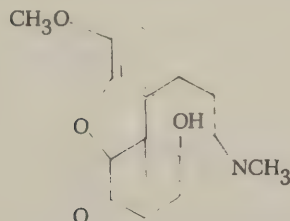


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 54. Merck index, 1960. p. 857.

THECODINE (Tekodin)

Synonyms: Dihydrohydroxycodeinone, Oxycodeone, Percodan. Hydrochloride: Dinarkon, Eucodal, Eukodan, Oxycodeone Hydrochloride. Pectinate: Proladone.

14-hydroxydihydrocodeinone:



Used as analgesic agent in therapy of pain of various etiologies and in surgical and in obstetric anesthesia.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 52. Merck index, 1960. p. 361.

ANALGESICS; ANTIPYRETICS; ANTIRHEUMATICS

ACESAL (Atsezal)

Synonyms: Aceticyl, Acetophen, Acetosal, Acetylsalicylic Acid, Acetosalin, Acetylin, Acylpyrin, Acetylsal, Aspirin, Aspro, Empirin, Helicon, Istopyrin, Rhodine, Salacatin, Salcetogen, Saletin.

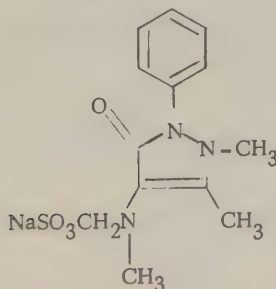
acetylsalicylic acid:

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 61. Merck index, 1960. p. 12.

ANALGIN

Synonyms: Alginodia, Algopyrine, Aminopyrine Sodium Sulfonate, Bonpyrin, Cibalgin, Dipyrone, Metamizolum, Methampyrone, Narone, Nartate, Neomelubrin, Novaldin, Novalgin, Novamino-sulfon, Novemina, Paralgin, Pydirone, Sulpyrin.

1-phenyl-2,3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone-4-methylamino-methanesulfonate sodium:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 62. Merck index, 1960. p. 385.

ASCOPHEN (Askofen)

Tablets containing the following components:

Acetylsalicylic Acid	0.2 g
Acetophenetidin	0.2 g
Caffeine	0.04 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 62.

ASPHEN (Asfen)

Tablets containing the following components:

Acetylsalicylic Acid	0.25 g
Acetophenetidin	0.15 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 62.

ATOPHANYL (Atofamil)

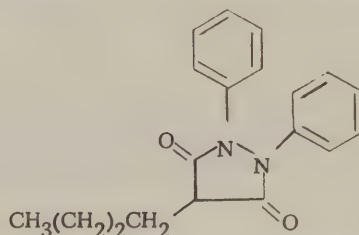
Mixture of Atophan and Sodium Salicylate. Used in therapy of gout.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 372.

BUTADION

Synonyms: Artrizin, Butalidon, Butapirazol, Butatriol, Butazolidin, Butidiona, Butylpyridin, Diphebutzol, Fenilbutina, G-13871, Irgapyrin, Phebuzine, Phenylbutazone, Pirarremol B, Pyrazolidin, Reudo, Reudox, Ticinil.

1,2-diphenyl-4-butyl-3,5-pyrazolidinedione:



Butadion. Khim med, 1958. No. 8. New & non-official drugs, 1959. p. 320.

CHRYSANOL (Krizanol)

Synonym: Oleochrysine.

calcium 3-aurothio-2-propanol-1-sulfonate:



Used in therapy of lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and, prior to the introduction of modern drugs, pulmonary and laryngeal forms of tuberculosis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 505. Merck index, 1960. p. 190.

CITRAMON (Tsitramon)

Tablets or powder containing the following components:

Acetylsalicylic Acid	0.24 g
Acetophenetidin	0.18 g
Caffeine	0.03 g
Cocoa	0.03 g
Citric Acid	0.02 g
Sucrose	0.5 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 62.

NOVOCEPHALGIN (Novotsefalgin)

Tablets containing the following components:

Acetylsalicylic Acid	0.3 g
Acetophenetidin	0.3 g
Caffeine	0.03 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 62.

NOVOMIGROPHEN (Novomigrofen)

Tablets containing the following components:

Aminopyrine	0.2 g
Acetophenetidin	0.1 g
Caffeine	0.015 g
Citric Acid	0.015 g
Sucrose	0.1 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 70.

PYRAMEIN (Piramein)

Tablets containing the following components:

Aminopyrine	0.3 g
Caffeine	0.03 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 66.

PYRAMINAL (Piraminal)

Tablets containing the following components:

Aminopyrine	0.25 g
Caffeine	0.03 g
Phenobarbital	0.02 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 66.

PYRAPHEN (Pirafen)

Tablets containing the following components:

Aminopyrine	0.25 g
Acetophenetidin	0.25 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 66.

RHEOPYRINE (Reopirin)

Equiproportional mixture of Phenylbutazone and Aminopyrine.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 63.

VERODON

Synonym: Veramon.

Tablets containing the following components:

Aminopyrine	1 part
Barbital	2 parts

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 66.

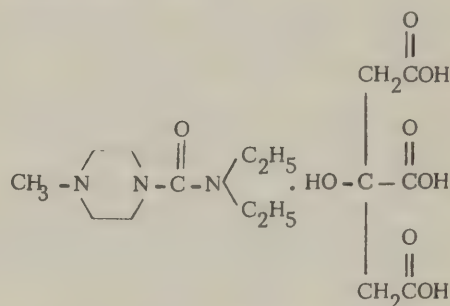
ANTHELMINTICS**DITRAZINE**

Synonyms: Banocide, Carbilazine, Caricide,

Diethylcarbamazine, Ethodryl, Hetrazan,

84L, Notezine, RP 3799, Spantonin.

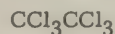
N,N-diethyl-4-methyl-piperazine carboxamide dihydrogen citrate:



Tareeva, A. I. [Anthelmintic effect of Ditrazine Phosphate] Farmakol Toksikol, 1955, 18: No. 2, p. 46-8. New & nonofficial drugs, 1960, p. 186.

FASCIOLIN (Fastsiolin)

Synonyms: Carbon Hexachloride, Hexachloroethane, Perchloroethane.



Suprun, P. P. [Argentometric determination of Hexachloroethane (Fasciolin)] Med Promyshl SSSR, 1959, 13: No. 12, p. 43-5. Merck index, 1960, p. 514.

FILICILEN (Filitsilen)

Purified Aspidium filix mas extract.

Used in therapy of oxyuriasis.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 275.

FILIXAN (Filiksian)

Dry Aspidium filix mas extract.

Used in therapy of taeniasis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 554.

SANCAPHEN (Sankafen)

Tablets containing the following components:

Santonin	0.016 g
Mercurous Chloride	0.0065 g
Phenolphthalein	0.016 g

Used in therapy of ascariasis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 541.

ANTI-ANEMIC, HEMOPOIETIC, HEMATINIC PREPARATIONS

ANTI-ANEMIN

Liver extract used in therapy of various anemias, liver diseases and gastritis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 307.

CAFERID (Kaferid)

Mixture of Calendula flower extract with Ferric Trioxide. Used as a hematinic agent.

[Cafetid] Farm Zh, 1959, 14: No. 2, p. 88-9.

CAMPOLON (Kampolon)

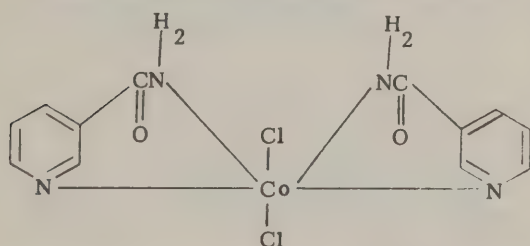
Synonyms. Gepalon, Hepalon.

Concentrated aqueous extract from the livers of cattle and marine mammals. Used in therapy of anemias and liver diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 306. Merck index, 1960, p. 615.

COAMIDE (Koamid)

cobalt chloride and nicotinamide compound:



Used as a hemopoietic stimulant in the treatment of iron-deficiency, hemorrhagic and aplastic anemias and of lymphatic leukemia.

[Coamide] Farm Zh, 1959, 14: No. 2, p. 89.

COFERMIN (Kofermin)

A mixture containing the following components in one cc of solution:

Iron	10.0 mg
Cobalt	1.0 mg
Manganese	0.01 mg

Used in therapy of hypochromic anemias.

Frenkina, D. Z. [New anti-anemic drugs in the treatment of hypochromic anemias of various etiologies] Probl Gemat, 1959, 4: No. 4, p. 31-5.

FERKOVEN

A mixture of Iron Saccharate and Cobalt Glucenate with 20 mg of Iron and 0.9 mg of Cobalt in each cc of the solution. Used intravenously in the treatment of hypochromic anemia.

Frenkina, D. Z. [New anti-anemic drugs for the treatment of hypochromic anemias of various etiologies] Probl Gemat, 1959, 4: No. 4, p. 31-5.

FERRATOL

Mixture containing the following components:

Ferric Oxide with Sugar	20 parts
Sugar Syrup	80 parts
Ethyl Alcohol	30 parts
Aromatic Tincture	0.45 parts
Water	170 parts

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 436.

FERROBION

Tablets containing the following components:

Ferrous Chloride	0.1 g
Glucose	0.14 g

Used in therapy of various forms of anemia, generalized debility and sequelae of infectious diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 436.

FERROCAL (Ferrokal)

Tablets containing the following components:

Ferrous Sulfate	0.2 g
Calcium Fructose Diphosphate	0.1 g
Lecithin-Cerebro	0.02 g

Used in the treatment of various forms of secondary anemias, generalized debility and sequelae of infectious diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 435.

FERROHEMATOGEN (Ferrohematogen)

A preparation containing dry animal blood and reduced Iron. Used in the treatment of various anemias.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 438.

GASTRIN

Gastric mucosa extract. Used in association with other anti-anemic preparations.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 59.

GASTROCRINE (Gastrokrin)

Synonyms: Pilorin, Pylorin, Ventriculin.

Stomach extract used in the treatment of various anemias.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 321.

HEFEPHYTIN (Gefefitin)

Tablets containing the following components:

Phytin	0.125 g
Dry Yeast	0.375 g

Used in therapy of furunculosis and anemias.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 423.

HEMATOGEN (Gematogen)

Preparation containing defibrinated cattle blood and Glycerin. Used in therapy of anemia and nutritional disorders.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 438.

HEMATOGEN FOR CHILDREN (Gematogen Detskii)

A mixture containing the following components:

Dry Blood
Vitamin C
Sugar
Molasses
Honey
Condensed Milk

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 438.

HEMOSTIMULIN (Gemostimulin)

Mixture containing the following components:

Hematogen	25 parts
Ferric Lactate	50 parts
Copper Sulfate	1 part
Glucose	20 parts

Used in therapy of hypochromic anemia.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.

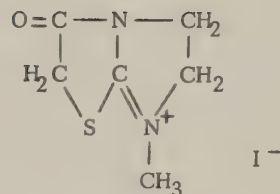
HEPAVIT (Gepavit)

Cattle liver extract used in therapy of pernicious anemia.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 307.

L-41

2,3-ethylenepseudothiohydantoin methyl iodide:



Used in therapy of experimental anemias.

Turkevich, M. M., et al. [Thiazolidine derivatives with anti-anemic properties] Farm Zh, 1959, 14: No. 3, p. 13-7.

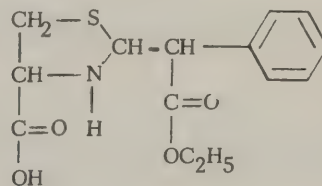
LECITHIN-CEREBRO (Letsitin-Tserebro)

Cattle brain extract. Used in therapy of anemias, neural diseases and generalized debility.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 424.

LEUCOGEN (Leikogen)

4-carboxy- α -phenyl-2-thiazolidineacetic acid ethyl ester:



Crystalline preparation used as a stimulant of leukopoiesis in the treatment of agranulocytic angina, alimentary-toxic aleukia, benzene poisoning, leukopenia due to anti-neoplastic agents and radiation injury.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 323.

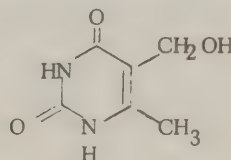
LIPOCEREBRIN (Lipotserebrin)

Cattle brain extract. Used in therapy of neurasthenia, neuroses, vascular hypotonia and fatigue.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 425.

PENTOXYL (Pentoksil)

5-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl uracil:



Leukopoiesis-stimulating drug used in therapy of agranulocytic angina, alimentary-toxic aleukia, chronic benzene poisoning, and leukopenia in radiotherapy of cancer.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 321.

PHOSPHRENE (Fosfren)

Dragee containing the following components:

Phosphates
Lecithin
Iron
Calcium Salts

Used in therapy of anemias, fatigue and neurasthenic conditions.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 425.

PHYTOFERROLACTOL (Fitoferrolaktol)

Tablets containing the following components:

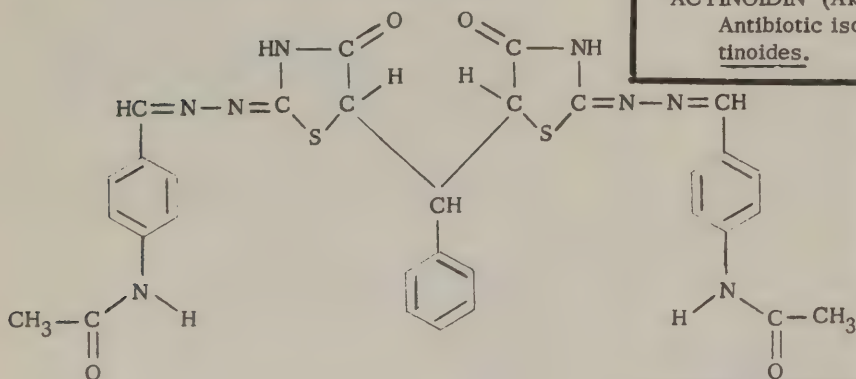
Phytin 0.2 g
Iron Lactate 0.2 g

Used in therapy of neurasthenia, anemias and nutritional disorders.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 424.

Th3

5,5'-benzylidenebis[2-(p-acetamidobenzylidenehydrazono)-2,4-thiazolidinedione]



Tested in experimental anemia in animals. Turkevich, M. M., et al. [Thiazolidine derivatives with anti-anemic properties] Farm Zh, 1959, 14: No. 3, p. 13-7.

THESANE (Tezan)

White crystalline powder easily soluble in alcohol. Used as a stimulant of leukopoiesis in the treatment of agranulocytic angina, alimentary toxic aleukia, benzene poisoning, leukopenia and as an adjunct in chemotherapy or radiotherapy of cancer.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 322.

ANTI-ARTERIOSCLEROSIS PREPARATIONS

HYPER SOL (Gipersol)

Mixture containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	48.2 parts
Potassium Chloride	5.5 parts
Sodium Sulfate	7.9 parts
Sodium Phosphate	3.1 parts
Sodium Bicarbonate	6.3 parts

Used in prevention and therapy of arteriosclerosis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 408.

IOD-HYPER SOL (Iod-Gipersol)

A mixture of the following components:

Sodium Chloride	63.4 parts
Potassium Chloride	4.4 parts
Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate	12.7 parts
Sodium Sulfate	6.3 parts
Sodium Bicarbonate	5.0 parts
Sodium Iodide	3.2 parts
Sucrose	5.0 parts

Used in prevention and therapy of arteriosclerosis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 432.

ANTIBIOTICS

ACTINOIDIN (Aktinoidin)

Antibiotic isolated from Proactinomyces actinoides.

Gauze, G. F., et al. [Synthesis of a new antibiotic Actinoidin from Proactinomyces actinoides cultures] Antibiotiki, 1958, 3: No. 1, p. 51-5.

ACTINOLYSIN (Aktinolizín)

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces cultures. Used in therapy of actinomycosis.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 306.

ACTINOXANTHIN (Aktinoksantin)

Anti-tumor antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces globisporus 1131.

Mel'nikova, A. A., et al. [Synthesis of Actinoxanthin, a new antitumor antibiotic] Antibiotiki, 1958, 3: No. 1, p. 18-22.

ALBOFUNGIN

Antifungal and antibacterial antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces albus.

Khokhlov, A. S., & Rozenfel'd, C. S. [Isolation and primary chemical purification of Albofungin] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 6, p. 10-3.

ALBOMYCIN (Albomitsin)

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces subropicus. Used in therapy of various penicillin-resistant diseases.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 306. Merck index, 1960, p. 27.

ANTIBIOTIC 26/1

Anti-fungal antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces globisporus cultures.

Tsyganov, V. A., et al. [Biology and isolation of the Antibiotic 26/1] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 1, p. 21-6.

ANTIBIOTIC 452-7

Anti-viral antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces griseo-violaceus 452-7.

Germanova, K. I. [Anti-viral properties of new antibiotics 1212 and 452-7 isolated from actinomycetes] p. 71-8. In: Ermoleva, Z. V. Antibiotiki, 1959.

ANTIBIOTIC 1212

Anti-viral antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces griseo-violaceus 1212.

Germanova, K. I. [Anti-viral properties of new antibiotics 1212 and 452-7 isolated from actinomycetes] p. 71-8. In: Ermoleva, Z. V. Antibiotiki, 1959

ANTIBIOTIC 6270

Anti-neoplastic antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces flavochromogenes.

Rossolimo, O. K., et al. [Experimental studies on antineoplastic properties of the Antibiotic 6270] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 6, p. 54-9.

Gauze, G. F., et al. Action of anticancer substances upon the biochemical mutants of microorganisms with impaired oxidation. Cancer Chemother Rep, 1959, No. 4, p. 48-51.

ANTIBIOTIC 6613

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces daghestanicus.

Toropova, E. G., et al. [Synthesis of the Antibiotic 6613 from Actinomyces daghestanicus cultures] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 5, p. 11-4.

ANTIVIRUBIN

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces longisporuber. Antivirubin is active against Micrococcus pyogenes, Bacillus mycoides and Bacillus subtilis.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 307.

ASPERGILLIN

Anti-bacterial and anti-protozoan antibiotic isolated from Aspergillus niger cultures.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 325.

AURANTIN

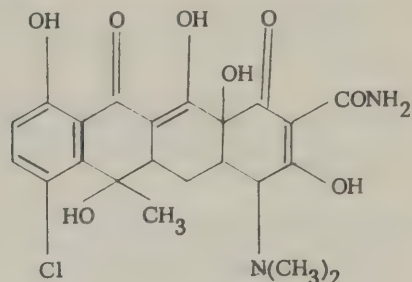
Antibiotic from the Actinomycin group isolated from Actinomyces aurantiacus. Aurantin is active against some gram-positive bacteria and against certain experimental cancers.

Maevskii, M. M., et al. [Aurant in and its effects on experimental tumors] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 4, p. 43-6.

BIOMYCIN (Biomitsin)

Synonyms: Acronize, Aureocina, Aureomycin, Chlortetracycline, Chrysomykine.

7-chloro-4-dimethylamino-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,6,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-2-naphthacene-carboxamide:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 469. Merck index, 1960, p. 250.

BIOVETIN

Veterinary Chlortetracycline preparation with mineral salts added.

Sarkisov, A. Kh., et al. [Use of Biovetin in veterinary medicine] Veterinariia, 1959, 36: No. 11, p. 64-71.

BIOVIT-40

Veterinary Chlortetracycline preparation.

Sarkisov, A. Kh, et al. [Use of Biovetin in veterinary medicine] Veterinariia, 1959 36: No. 11. p. 64-71

CERULOMYCIN (Tserulomitsin)

Anti-influenza antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces coerulescens.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958. p. 319.

CIINE (Tsiin)

Antibacterial substance isolated from mixed cultures of Torulopsis and Acetobacter xylinum. Experimental studies revealed that pre-infection administration of Ciine enhances the development of the resistance against numerous varieties of bacteria in experimental animals.

Ermol'eva, Z. V., et al. [Stimulation of certain antibacterial factors in the animal organism] Antibiotiki, 1958, 3: No. 6, p. 46-50.

COLIMYCIN (Kolimitsin)

Antibiotic from the Neomycin group isolated from Streptomyces fradiae cultures. Used in therapy of pyodermas and other skin diseases complicated by staphylococcal and streptococcal infections, abdominal and pleural suppurative infections, wounds and other infections.

Gauze, G. F. Antibiotik kolimitsin i ego primeneniye v klinike, 1959.

COLISTATIN (Kolistatin)

Antibiotic isolated from cultures of sporogenous bacteria.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958. p. 321. Merck index, 1960. p. 278.

CRYSTALLOMYCIN (Kristallomitsin)

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces violaceo-niger var. cristallomicini cultures.

Shorin, V. A., & Shapavalova, S. P. [Comparative antibacterial and therapeutic properties of Crystallomycin and Amphomycin] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 1, p. 77-81.

DEXTROMYCETIN (Dekstromitsetin)

Dextro-rotatory isomer of Chloramphenicol. see Levomycetin.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 453.

DIPLOCOCCIN (Diplokoktsin)

Antibiotic isolated from micrococcal cultures. Diplococcin is active against gram-positive bacteria and Mycobacterium.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958. p. 321.

ECMONOVOCILLIN-1 (Ekmonovotsillin-1)

Suspension of Procaine Penicillin in aqueous solution of Ecmoline.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 467.

ECMONOVOCILLIN-2 (Ekmonovotsillin-2)

Suspension of Procaine Penicillin in aqueous solution of Ecmoline with Potassium or Sodium salts of Benzyl Penicillin.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 467.

EUSYNTHOMYCIN (Eusintomitsin)

Chloramphenicol Stearate, see Levomycetin

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 457

GLOBISPORIN

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces streptomycini cultures. Chemically Globisporin is similar to Streptomycin and it is used in the treatment of mycotic and bacterial infections in plants.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958 p. 309.

HELIOMYCIN (Geliomitsin)

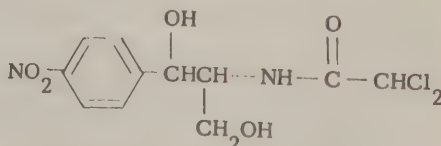
Anti-viral antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces flavochromogenes var. heliomicini.

Brazhnikova, M. G., et al. [A new anti-viral antibiotic Heliomycin] Antibiotiki, 1958, 3: No. 2, p. 29-34.

LEVOMYCETIN (Levomitsetin)

Synonyms: Alficetyne, Biophenicol, Chemice-tin, Chloramphenicol, Chlorbiotin, Chloromycetin, Globenicol, Ismicetina, Kemice-tin, Leukomycin, Paraxine, Typhomycin. Dextro-rotatory isomer of Levomycetin is Dextromycetin. Levomycetin Stereate is Eusynthomycin. Racemic form of Levomycetin is Synthomycin.

D-(-)-threo-1(p-nitrophenyl)-2-dichloro-acetamido-1,3-propanediol:



[Synthomycin] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 1]
New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 73.

LITHIOLIDIN (Litiotsidin)

Antibiotic isolated from Proactinomyces cyaneus. Lithiolidin is active against gram-positive bacteria.

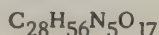
Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 311.

LONGISPORIN

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces longisporus cultures.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 311.

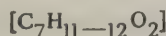
MONOMYCIN (Monomitsin)



An antibiotic related to Neomycin and Kanamycin.

Gauze, G. F. [The strategy and technics for the application of antibiotics and perspectives for their further investigation] Vestn Akad Med Nauk SSSR, 1960, 15: No. 4, p. 44-8.

MUTOMYCIN (Mutomitsin)



Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces atrovivaceus var. mutomycin. Mutomycin is active against staphylococci and Ehrlich's carcinoma.

Gauze, G. F., et al. [Mutomycin, a new antibiotic produced by Actinomyces atrovivaceus] Antibiotiki, 1949, 4: No. 3, p. 20-3.

MYCERIN (Mitserin)

Neomycin-like antibiotic

Loseva, A. G. [Therapeutic effects of Mycerin in coli-enteritis in children] Vop Okur Materin Dets, 1960, 5: No. 2, p. 33-8.

MYCETIN (Mitsetin)

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces violaceus cultures. Mycetin is active against gram-positive bacteria, Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium leprae.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 313.
Merck Index, 1960, p. 697.

NEOCID (Neotsid)

Anti-tumor antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 313.

NOVOCILLIN (Novotsillin)

Procaine Penicillin in Persic Oil suspension.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 466.

POINE (Poin)

Anti-neoplastic antibiotic isolated from Fusarium sporotrichiella var. poae Bilal.

Elpidina, O. K. [Antibiotic and antineoplastic properties of Poin] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: p. 46-50.

SANAZIN

Synthetic antibiotic preparation with structure similar to that of Pyocyanin. Used in therapy of ocular and osteoarticular tuberculosis, suppurative-inflammatory processes, dysentery and in control of diphtherial and streptococcal bacterial carriage.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 502.

SEKAZIN

Antibiotic obtained from Actinomyces isolated from the soil in northern Kazakhstan.

Planeles, Kh. Kh., et al. [A new antibiotic Sekazin] p. 62-70. In: Ermoleva, Z. V. Antibiotiki, 1959.

STREPTOPENICILLIN

Mixture of Streptomycin with Penicillin.

Tebiakina, E. A., et al. [Biological characteristics of Streptopenicillin] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 1, p. 92-6.

SYNTHOMYCIN (Sintomitsin)

Racemic form of Chloramphenicol.
see Levomycetin

[Synthomycin] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 1]

VELIUTININ

Antifungal antibiotic isolated from Aspergillus velutinus.

Bekker, Z. E., et al. [Vellutinin, an antibiotic from Aspergillus velutinus] Antibiotiki, 1958, 3: No. 4, p. 104-5.

VIOLARINE

Anti-viral antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces violaceus cultures.

Melnikova, A. A., & Veselov, N. M. [Comparative physiological studies on two strains of Actinomyces violaceus producing anti-viral antibiotics] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4: No. 1, p. 31-6.

VIRUSIN

Antibiotic isolated from Actinomyces cultures. Virusin is active against viruses, bacteria and fungi.

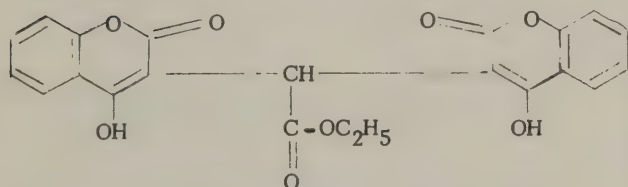
Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 308.

ANTICOAGULANTS

NEODICOUMARIN (Neodikumarin)

Synonyms: BOEA, Dicumacyl, Ethyl Biscoumacetate, Ethyldicoumarol Acetate, G 11765, Pelentan, Tromexan.

3,3'-carboxymethylene bis-(4-hydroxycoumarin) ethyl ester:

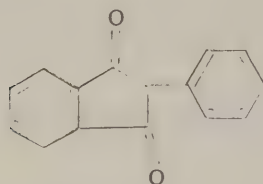


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 329. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 464.

PHENYLLIN (Fenilin)

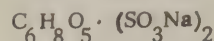
Synonyms: Danilone, Dindevan, Diophindane, Emandione, Eridione, Hedulin, Indema, Indon, Phenindione, Phenylindandione, Pindione, Thromasal, Thrombasal.

2-phenyl-1,3-indandione:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 330. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 466.

SYNANTHRIN C-1 (Sinantrin C-1)



Synthetic thrombin-inhibitor. Used in prevention and therapy of thrombo-embolic diseases, sequelae in frostbite and burns, myocardial infarction and other conditions where Heparin is indicated.

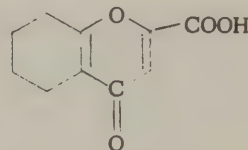
Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959, p. 69.

ANTICONVULSANTS;
ANTI-EPILEPTICS

ATREMON

Synonym: LP-1.

chromone-2-carboxylic acid:



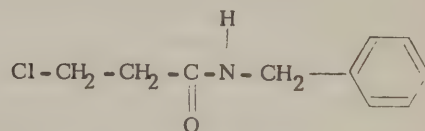
Used in the treatment of various forms of tremor and epilepsy.

Artemenko, G. N. [Pharmacology of Atremon] Farmakol Toksikol, 1957, 20: No. 5, p. 50-4.

CHLORACON (Khloracon)

Synonyms: Benzchlorpropamide, Hibicon, Nydrane, Posedrine.

N-benzyl-β-chloropropionamide:



Used in therapy of epilepsy.

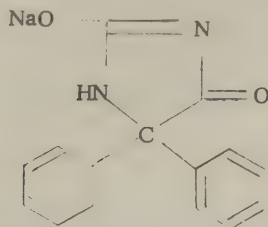
Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 74. Merck index, 1960, p. 138.

DIPHENIN (Difenin)

Synonyms: Alepsin, Antisacer, Citrullamon, Comital, Denyl Sodium, Dihydan Soluble, Dilantin Sodium, Dillantin, Diphedal, Diphedan, Diphentoin, Diphenylhydantoin Sodium, Epanutin, Eptoin, Lepitoin

Sodium, Oxylan, Phenytoin Sodium, Phenytoin Soluble, Sodanton, Solantoin, Solantyl, Tocosal, Zentropil.

sodium 5,5-diphenylhydantoinate:



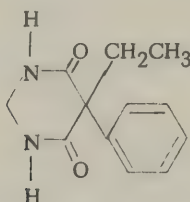
Used in grand mal.

Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958, p. 72. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 353.

HEXAMIDINE (Geksamidin)

Synonyms: Mylepsin, Mysoline, Primidone.

5-ethyl-dihydro-5-phenyl-4,6(1H,5H)-pyrimidinedione:

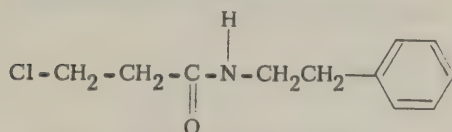


Used in various forms of epilepsy.

Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958, p. 73. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 358.

PHENACON (Fenakon)

N-phenylethyl-β-chloropropionamide:



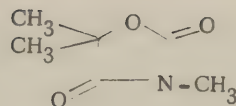
A powerful Benzchloropropamide derivative.

Kaverina, N. V. [Anti-convulsive properties of a series of N-substituted β-chloropropionamides] *Farmakol Toksikol*, 1957, 20: No. 3, p. 20-6.

TRIMETIN

Synonyms: Absentol, Edion, Epidion, Petidion, Primal, Tridione, Trimedol, Trimethadione, Troxidone.

3,5,5-trimethyl-2,4-oxazolidinedione:



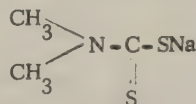
Used in various forms of epilepsy.

Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958, p. 75. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 359.

ANTIFUNGAL PREPARATIONS

DMDK

dimethyldithiocarbamate sodium:



Agricultural fungicide.

Korablev, M. V. [Pharmacology of dimethyldithiocarbamate sodium] *Farmakol Toksikol*, 1960, 23: No. 2, p. 161-6.

DUSTUNDAN

Powder containing the following components:

Undecylenic Acid	5 o/o
Zinc salt of Undecylenic Acid	10 o/o
Salicylanilide	10 o/o
Talc	75 o/o

Pershin, G. N., et al. [Preparations for the treatment of dermatomycoses based on Undecylenic Acid] *Med Promyshl SSSR*, 1960, 14: No. 4, p. 47-51.

TEIMUROV'S PASTE (Pasta Teimurova)

A mixture of the following components:

Boric Acid	5.0 g
Sodium Borate	5.0 g
Salicylic Acid	1.0 g
Zinc Oxide	20.0 g
Talc	20.0 g
Urotropin	2.5 g
Formaldehyde	2.5 g
Lead Acetate	0.5 g
Oil of Mint	5 drops
Glycerin	8 cc
Distilled Water	5 cc

Used in excessive sweating, sores, pityriasis versicolor, ringworm, and erythrasma.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 181.

UNDECIN (Undetsin)

Ointment containing the following components:

Undecylenic Acid	10 o/o
Cupric salt of Undecylenic Acid	10 o/o
Glycerin α -p-chlorophenyl ester	5 o/o
Fatty base	75 o/o

Used in therapy of dermatomycoses.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 567.

ZINCUNDAN (Tsinkundant)

Ointment containing the following components:

Undecylenic Acid	10 o/o
Zinc salt of Undecylenic Acid	10 o/o
Salicylanilide	70 o/o
Emulsion	

Pershin, G. N., et al. [Preparations for the treatment of dermatomycoses based on Undecylenic Acid] Med Promyshl SSSR, 1960, 14: No. 4, p. 47-51.

ANTI-HISTAMINICS

ALLOCIMEN (Allotsimen)

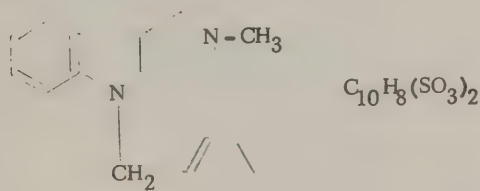
"Allocimen represents an oily liquid with a specific odor. It is soluble in alcohol, ether and oils but not in water." An antihistaminic with spasmolytic properties used in ophthalmological practice.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 11.

DIAZOLINE

Synonyms: Incidal, Omeril.

5-benzyl-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-methyl-2H-pyrido [4,3-b]indole salt with naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid:



2

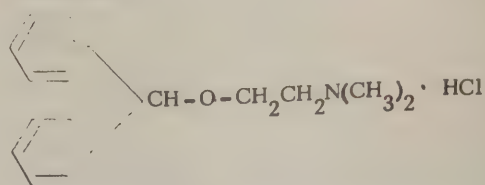
Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 163. Merck index, 1960. p. 755.

DIMEDROL

Synonyms: Allergan, Allergina, Allergival, Amidryl, Benadrin, Benadryl, Benapon, Benodine, Dabylen, Debendrin, Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride, Restamin,

Rigidil, S 51.

2-(benzohydroxy)-N,N-dimethylethylamine hydrochloride:

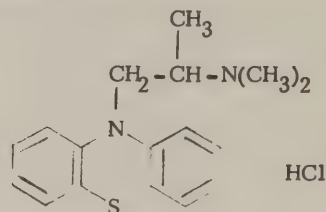


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 158. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 23.

DIPRAZIN

Synonyms: Atosil, Dimapp, Diprozin, Fargan, Fenergan, Lergigan, Multergan, Multezin, Padisal, Phenegan, Proazamine, Promazinamid, Promethazine Hydrochloride, Prothazin, RP 3277, RP 3389, Tanidil, Thiazinamine, Thiazinamon, Vallergin.

10-(2-dimethylaminopropyl)phenothiazine hydrochloride:

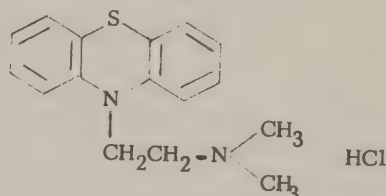


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 162. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 26.

ETHYSINE (Etizin)

Synonyms: Anergan, Fenethazine, Isothiazine, Lisergan, Lisergin, Lysergan, Phenethazine, RP 3015, Rutergan.

10-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)phenothiazine hydrochloride:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 161. Merck index, 1960. p. 443.

ANTIMICROBIAL PREPARATIONS

ARENARIN

Antimicrobial substance prepared from Helichrysum arenarium. Arenarin contains various ethereal oils, pigments, acids, aldehydes, phenols and tars and it is used against phytopathogenic bacteria, especially,

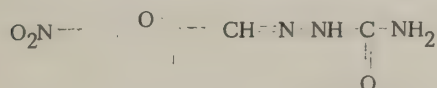
against tomato cancer produced by Corynebacterium michiganense.

Beltiukova, K. G., & Kulikovska, M. D. [Arenarin as a drug effective against bacterial cancer and other diseases of tomatoes and as a factor enhancing plant productivity] Mikrobiol Zh, 1959, 21: No. 3, p. 13-25.

BENZAZONE-VII

Synonym: F-8.

5-nitro-2-furaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:



Bliuger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primeneniye v meditsine, 1958.

BISMOVEROL

Suspension of a basic salt of a complex mono-bismuthic acid in a neutral vegetable oil. Used in therapy of syphilis in all stages.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 528.

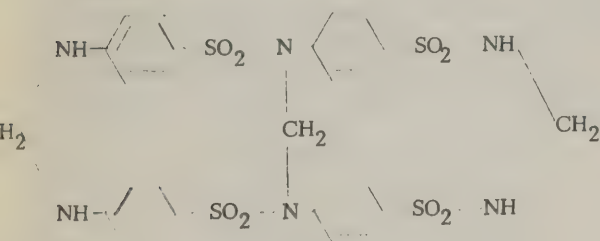
BITHIUROL (Bitiuirol)

11 o/o Bismuth and Thiourea suspension in Persic Oil. Used in therapy of all forms of syphilis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 528.

DISULFORMIN

1,4,4'-N-trimethylene-bis(4-sulfanilyl-sulfanilamide)



Used in therapy of infectious intestinal diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 491.

ECMOLINE (Ekmolin)

Liver extract with bacteriostatic properties.

Used in the treatment of influenza.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 474. Merck Index, 1960, p. 399.

ERYTHRINE (Eritrin)

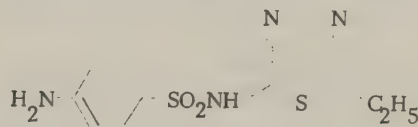
Antibacterial preparation isolated from the erythrocytes.

Krasil'nikov, N. A. Antagonizm mikrobov i antibioticheskie veshchestva, 1958, p. 332.

ETHAZOLE (Etazol)

Synonyms: Globucid, Sethadil, Sulfaethidole, Sulfaethylthiadiazole, Sulfa-Perlongit, Sul-Spansion, Sul-Spantab, VK 55.

N1-(5-ethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)sulfanilamide:



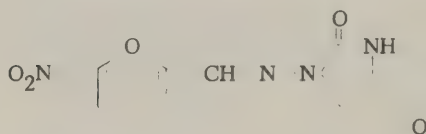
Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958,

p. 487. Merck index, 1960, p. 436.

FURADONIN

Synonyms: Chemiofuran, F-30, Furadantin, Nitrofurantoin.

N-(5-nitro-2-furfurylidene)-1-aminohydantoin:

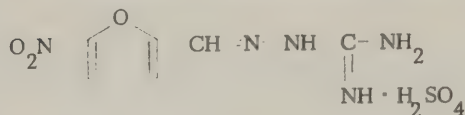


Bliuger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primeneniye v meditsine, 1958. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 45.

FURAGUANIDINE

Synonyms: F-28, Guanofuracin.

(5-nitrofurfurylideneamino)guanidinesulfonate:

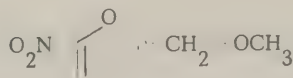


Bliuger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primeneniye v meditsine, 1958.

FURAMICID (Furamitsid)

Synonym: F-1.

5-nitro-2-furfuryl methyl ether:

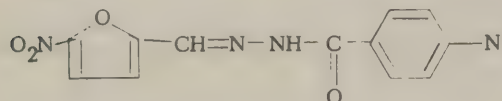


Blüger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primenenie v meditsine, 1958.

FURANIOZID

Synonym: F-74.

5-nitro-2-furfurylidene-isonicotinoylhydrazine:

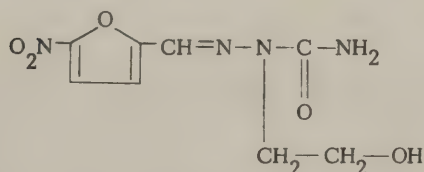


Blüger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primenenie v meditsine, 1958.

FURAXOLON (Furaksolon)

Synonyms: F-26, Furadroxy, Nitroxyzone.

5-nitro-2-furaldehyde-2(2-hydroxyethyl)semicarbazone:

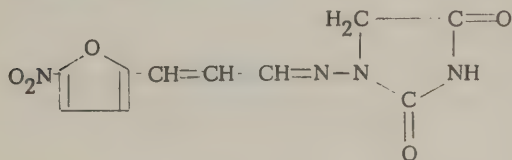


Blüger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primenenie v meditsine, 1958.

FURAZIDIN

Synonym: F-35.

1-[3-(5-nitro-2-furyl)allylideneamino]-hydantoin:



Blüger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primenenie v meditsine, 1958.

PENTABISMOL

Bismuth preparation containing 0.01 g of metallic Bismuth in 1 cc of aqueous solution.

Used in therapy of all types of syphilis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 529.

PROPOLIS

Biological bee product active against several microorganisms.

Karimova, Z. Kh. [Effect of aqueous Propolis extract on pathogenic strains of *Leptospira* and *Treponema pallidum*] Antibiotiki, 1960, 5: No. 1, p. 122-4.

SALITROPIN

Synonyms: Cylotropin, Tsilotropin.

Aqueous solution containing the following components:

Methenamine	40 o/o
Sodium Salicylate	16 o/o
Caffeine Sodium Salicylate	4 o/o

Urinary anti-infective used in therapy of pyelitis

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 225.

SULCIMIDE (Sultsimid)

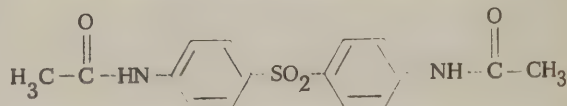
sulfanilyl-cyano-amide:

Used in the treatment of dysentery, diarrheas, septicemia and ocular pneumococcal infections and in the prevention of postoperative suppurative complications.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 486. Merck Index, 1960. p. 992.

SULFODIAMINE

4,4'-diacetyldiaminodiphenylsulfone:



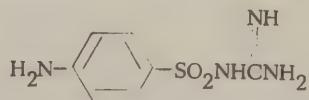
Used in therapy of whooping cough.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 558.

SULGIN

Synonyms: Abiguanil, Aseptilguanidine, Aterian, Ganidan, Guamid, Guanilil, Neosulfonamide, Resulfon, RP 2275, Ruocid, Suganyl, Sulfaguandine, Sulfanilylguanidine, Sulfaguine, Sulfoguenil.

p-aminobenzenesulfonylguanidine:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 489. Merck Index, 1960. 993.

UROBESALOL

Tablets containing the following components:

Salol	0.25 g
Methenamine	0.25 g
Belladonna	0.015 g

Urinary anti-infective agent.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 587.

UROSAL

A mixture of Methenamine and Phenyl Salicylate.

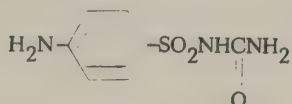
Urinary anti-infective agent.

Shimanko, A. I., & L'vov, N. M. Primenenie lekarstvennykh sredstv v bytovykh usloviakh, 1959, p. 41.

UROSULFAN

Synonyms: Euvernil, Sulphacarbamide, Sulphaurea, Uramid.

sulfanilylurea:

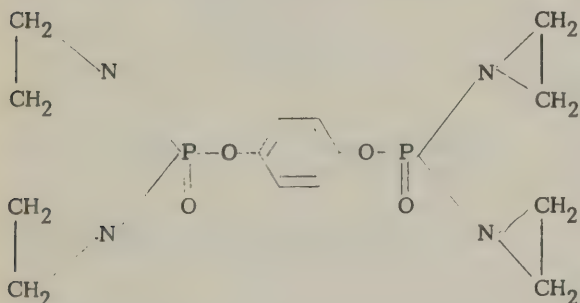


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 487. Merck index, 1960, p. 997.

ANTINEOPLASTIC PREPARATIONS

A-14

1,4-bis(0-diaziridinylphospho)-benzene:



Carcinostatic substance successfully tested against sarcoma 45, Guerin's carcinoma, Brown-Pearce's epithelioma and chicken leukosis.

Peisakhovich, I. M., et al. [Antineoplastic effect of 1,4-dioxyphenyl-0, 0-diethylenediamide of phosphoric acid] Ark. Pat., 1959, 21 : No. 6, p. 67-72.

A-16

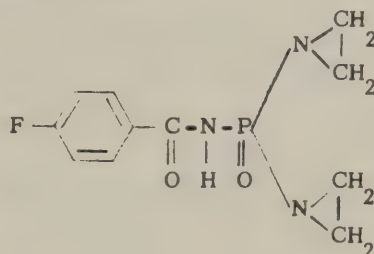
N-benzoyl-N',N''-diethylenephosphoric triamide:

Peisakhovich, I. M., et al. [Effect of thio-compounds

on anti-tumor activity of certain Ethylenimine preparations] Pat Fiziol Eksp Ter., 1960, 4: No. 3, p. 43-6.

A-23

N-(p-fluorobenzoyl)-N',N'-diethylenephosphoric triamide:



Anti-cancer preparation tested orally, subcutaneously and intravenously in mesenchymal and epithelial tumors in experimental animals.

Peisakhovich, I. M. [Anti-neoplastic properties of fluorobenzoyl-diethylenetriamide of phosphoric acid (A-23)] Vop Onkol., 1960, 6 : No. 5, p. 47-51.

ANTIVERRUCIN (Antiverrutsin)

Ointment containing the following components:

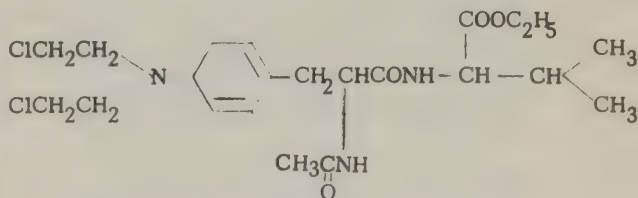
Aqueous Suspension of Chalk	88 parts
Calcium Oxide	12 parts

Used in therapy of verruca, condylomas and papillomas.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 612.

ASALINE

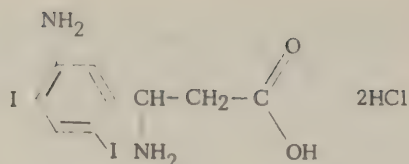
N-(N-acetylsarcosyl)-valine:



Larionov, L. F. [Principles of chemotherapy in oncology] Vest Akad Med Nauk SSSR 1960, 15 : No. 4, p. 29-36.

BETAMINE

β-(3-amino-4,6-dilodophenyl)-β-alanine dihydrochloride:

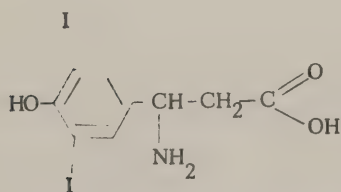


Antileukemic agent.

Chernov, V. A., & Lytkina, L. G. [Antileukemic activity of Ethyleneimine derivatives and certain other agents] Probl Gemat, 1959, 4 : No. 12, p. 14-23.

BETAZINE

β -(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)- β -alanine:



Anti-leukemic agent also inhibiting synthesis of the thyrotropic hormone.

Chernov, V. A. [Effect of certain drugs on anti-tumor activity of Ethyleneimine derivatives in animals] Vop Onkol, 1959, 5 : No. 6, p. 686-98.

CHAGA

Synonyms: Berezovyi Grib, Fungus Betulinus, Inonotus obliquus, Poria obliqua.
Agaric growing on the birch tree.
Used in symptomatic therapy of cancer patients.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 34.

CHLORPHENACYL (Khlorfenatsil)

{ p-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl }-acetic acid:

Khaleeva, T. G. [Studies on the effect of a series of anti-tumor preparations on human tumor culture] Biull Eksp Biol Med, 1960, 49 : No. 1, p. 95-8.

CN TABLETS (Tabletki KN)

Tablets containing the following components:

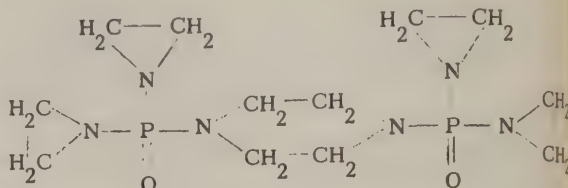
<u>Calendula officinalis</u>	0.25 g
Nicotinic Acid	0.1 g

Used in symptomatic therapy of patients with gastrointestinal cancer.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 249.

DIPIN

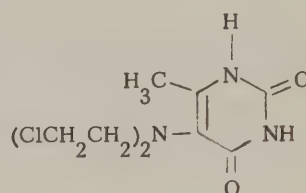
N,N'-bis(diaziridinyl-phosphinylidene) piperazine:



Chernov, V. A., & Lytkina, V. B. [Antitumor activity of tetraethyleneimido-piperazine-N,N'-diphosphoric acid (Dipin)] Vop Onkol, 1957, 3: No. 5, p. 546-62. Sparks, S. J., et al. The effect of some new phosphoramides and related compounds on a granulocytic chloro-leukemia of the rat. Proc Am Ass Cancer Res, 1956, 2: No. 2, p. 149.

DOPAN

5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-6-methyluracil:



Used in therapy of lymphogranulomatosis and lymphatic leukemia.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 606. Merck index, 1960. p. 391.

E-39

Synonyms: Cytostaticum, Ethylene Iminoquinone, Zytostatica.

2,5-bis(1-aziridinyl)-3,6-dipropoxy-p-benzoquinone:

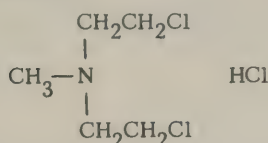
Presnov, M. A. & Spasskaia, I. G. [Experimental chemotherapy of Yoshida sarcoma] Vop Onkol, 1959, 5 : No. 7, p. 38-43.

EMBICHIN (Embikhin)

Synonyms: Azotyperite, C 6866, Caryolysin, Chlorethamine, Chlorethazine, Chlormethine, Cloramin, Dichloren, Erasol, HN 2, Mebi-chloramine, Mechlorethamine Hydrochloride, Mitoxine, Mustargen Hydrochloride, Mustine

Hydrochloride, Nitrogen Mustard, Nitro-granulogen, NM, Sinalost, Stickstofflost, TS 160

2,2'-dichloro-N-methyldiethylamine hydrochloride:

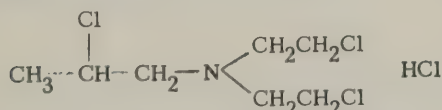


Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958. p. 604. New & nonofficial drugs, 1960. p. 198.

EMBICHIN 7 (Embikhin 7)

Synonyms: Novembichin, Novoembichin, Novoembikhin.

2-chloro-N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl-propylamine) hydrochloride:

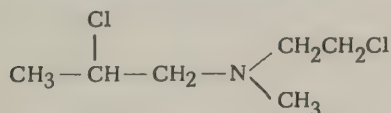


Used in therapy of lymphogranulomatosis, leukemias, erythremias and mycosis fungoides.

Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958. p. 604. Merck index, 1960. p. 738.

EMBICHIN 11 (Embikhin 11)

2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methylpropylamine:



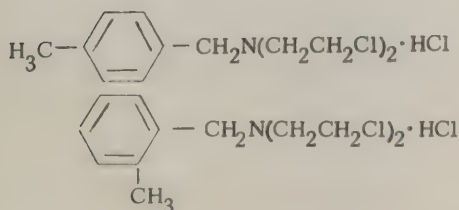
Used in therapy of various cancers.

Zhdanov, G. L. [Quantitative relationship between toxicity and anti-tumor activity of five alkylating agents] Vop Onkol, 1957, 3 : No. 6, p. 678-83.

EMBITOL

Synonym: Preparation 8.

N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-p(o)-methylbenzylamine hydrochloride:

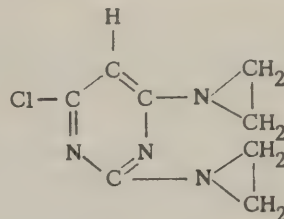


Used intravenously in the treatment of lymphogranulomatosis and lymphatic leukemia.

[Embitol] Farm Zh, 1959, 14: No. 1, p. 82-3.

ETHYIMIDINE (Etimidin)

2,6-diethyleneimino-4-chloropyrimidine:

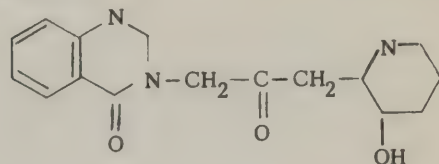


Used in postoperative therapy of ovarian and pulmonary cancer.

[Ethymidine] Farm Zh, 1959, 14 : No. 3, p 82-4.

FEBRIFUGINE

3-[3-(3-hydroxy-2-piperidyl)-acetyl]-4(3H)-quinazolinone:



Dichroa febrifuga alkaloid.

Vermel', E. M., & Syrkina-Krugliak, S. A. [Anti-tumor activity of the alkaloid Febrifugine in experiments on animals] Vop Onkol, 1960, 6 : No. 7, p. 56-66.

GORDEEV'S SOLUTION (Zhidkost Gordeeva)

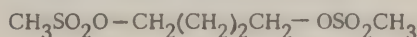
"Gordeev's solution represents a complex, easily soluble in alcohol, of pharmac-chemical compounds which are not soluble in water or in many other solvents." Used in therapy of benign and some malignant tumors of the skin and mucous membranes.

Gordeev, V. G. Profilaktika i lechenie raka kozhi i slizistykh obolochek zhidkostiu Gordeeva, 1953.

MYELOSAN (Mielosan)

Synonyms: Busulfan, CB 2041, G.T. 41, Mablin, Mitostan, Myleran, NSC-750, Sulfabutin.

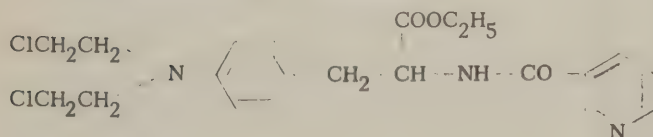
1,4-dimethanesulfonylbutane:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 609. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 183.

NICOSIN (Nikozin)

N-(sarcosyl)-nicotinamide:

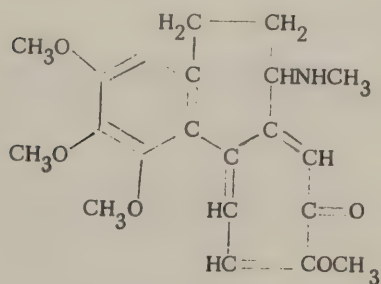


Larionov, L. F. [Principles of chemotherapy in oncology] Vest Akad Med Nauk SSSR 1960, 15 : No. 4, p. 29-36.

OMAIN

Synonyms: C 12669, Colchamine, Colcemid, Demecolcine, Kolkhamin, Santavy's Substance F.

N-desacetyl-N-methylcolchicine:



[Colchamine (Omain) and its use in skin cancer] Khim Med, 1956, No. 7. Merck index, 1960. p. 326.

P PREPARATION (Preparat P)

Cattle pancreas extract containing various Proteases and Nucleases. Tested in experimental sarcomas in rats.

Manoilov, S. E. [Anti-tumor activity of certain enzymes in experimental conditions] Vop Onkol, 1960, 6 : No. 7, p. 62-6.

PEUCEDANIN (Peutsedanin)

4-methoxy-5-isopropylfuro-2,3,6,7-coumarin:

A substance isolated from the plant Peucedanum and tested on transplanted ascites tumors in animals.

Vermel', E. M., & Krugliak-Syrkina, S. A. [Effect of Peucedanin and Phosphoramides on transplanted animal tumors] Vop Onkol, 1959, 5 : No. 5, p. 43-51.

PHENAMET (Fenamet)

ethyl ester of p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino-phenylacetylmethionine:

Khaleeva, T. G. [Studies on the effect of a series of anti-tumor preparations on human tumor culture] Biull Eksp Biol Med, 1960, 49 : No. 1, p. 95-8.

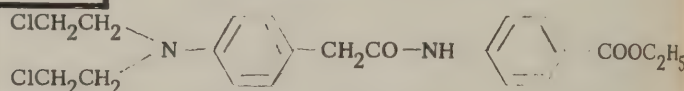
PHENAPHAN (Fenafan)

ethyl ester of p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino-phenylacetylphenylalanine:

Khaleeva, T. G. [Studies on the effect of a series of anti-tumor preparations on human tumor culture] Biull Eksp Biol Med, 1960, 49 : No. 1, p. 95-8.

PHENASTEZIN (Fenastezin)

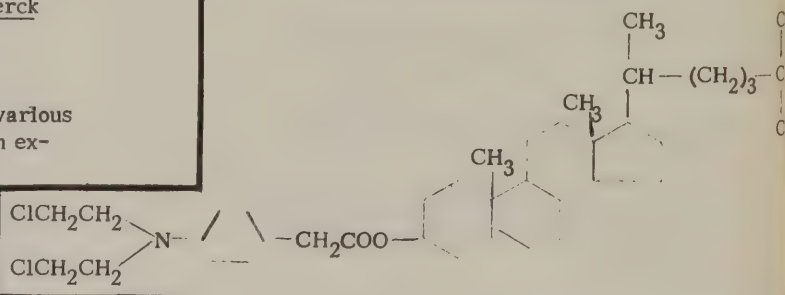
ethyl ester of N-[N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-p-aminophenylacetyl]-p-aminobenzoic acid:



Larionov, L. F. [Principles of chemotherapy in oncology] Vest Akad Med Nauk SSSR 1960, 15 : No. 4, p. 29-36.

PHENESTERIN (Fensterin)

cholesterol ester of N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-p-aminophenylacetic acid:

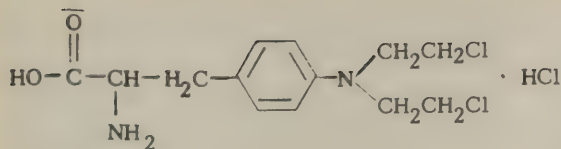


Larionov, L. F. [Principles of chemotherapy in oncology] Vest Akad Med Nauk SSSR 1960, 15 : No. 4, p. 29-36.

SARCOLYSIN (Sarkolizin)

Synonyms: DL-Isomer : CB-3007, DL-Phenylalanine Mustard, Merphalan, NSC-14210, Sarcochlorin. L-Isomer : CB-3025, NSC-8800, Melphalan, L-Phenylalanine Mustard, L-Sarcylisin. D-Isomer : CB-3026, D-Phenylalanine Mustard, D-Sarcylisin, Medphalan, NSC-35051.

3-[p-(bis-{2-chloroethyl}amino)phenyl]-alanine:

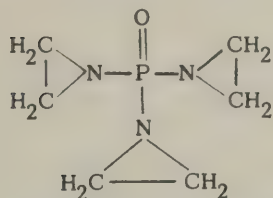


Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958. p. 607. White, F. R. Sarcosine and related compounds. *Cancer Chemother Rep*, 1960, No. 6, p. 61-93.

TEF

Synonyms : NSC-9717, TEPA, Triethylenephosphoramide.

tris(1-aziridinyl)-phosphine oxide:

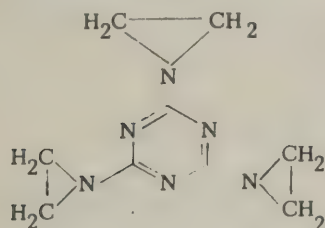


Chernov, V. A., & Lytkina, V. B. [Anti-tumor activity of tetraethyleneimido-piperazine-N, N'-diphosphoric acid (Dipin)] *Vop Onkol*, 1957, 3 : No. 5, p. 546-62. *Merck index*, 1960. p. 1064.

TET

Synonyms: TEM, Triethanmelamine, Triethylene Melamine, Triethyleneimino-s-Triazine.

2,4,6-tris(aziridine)-s-triazine:

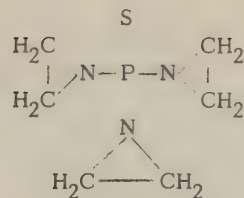


Lorionov, L. F. [Present and future aspects of the treatment of malignant tumors with alkylating compounds] *Vop Onkol*, 1959, 5 : No. 3, p. 290-8. *New & nonofficial drugs*, 1959. p. 192.

TIO TEF

Synonyms: NSC-6396, STEPA, TESPA, Thio-TEPA, Thiophosphamide, Tiofosamid, Tiofosyl, Triethylenethiophosphoramide, TSPA.

tris(1-aziridinyl)-phosphine sulfide:



Chernov, V. A., & Lytkina, V. B. [Anti-tumor activity of tetraethyleneimido-piperazine-N, N'-diphosphoric acid (Dipin)] *Vop Onkol*, 1957, 3 : No. 5, p. 546-62. *Merck index*, 1960. p. 1064.

ANTIPROTOZOAL PREPARATIONS

ABP

Tablets containing the following components:

Acrichine (Quinacrine)	0.1 g
Bigumal (Chloroguanide)	0.1 g
Plasmocid (Rhodoquine)	0.1 g

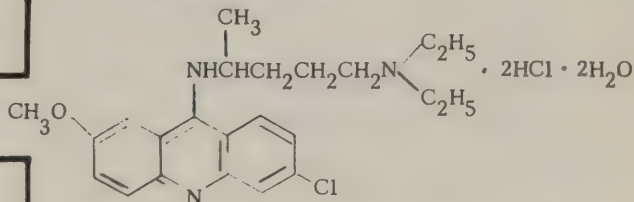
Used in therapy of malaria.

Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958. p. 511.

ACRICHINE (Akrikhin)

Synonyms: Acricquine, Arichin, Atabrine, Atatrin, Atebrin, Chemiochin, Chinacrine, Crinodora, Erion, Haffkinine, Itachine, Malaricida, Mecaprine, Methoquine, Metochin, Metoquine, Palacrin, Palusan, Pentilen, Quinacrine, SN 390.

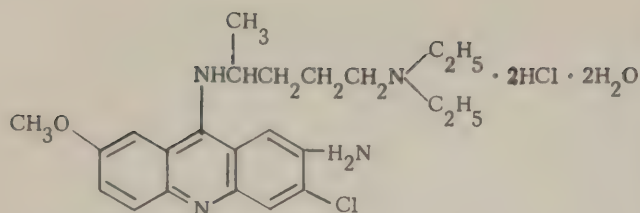
3-chloro-7-methoxy-9-(1-methyl-4-diethylaminobutylamino) acridine dihydrochloride:



Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958. p. 505. *New & nonofficial drugs*, 1959. p. 144.

AMINOACRICHINE (Aminoakrikhin)

2-amino-3-chloro-7-methoxy-9-(1-methyl-4-diethylaminobutylamino) acridine dihydrochloride:



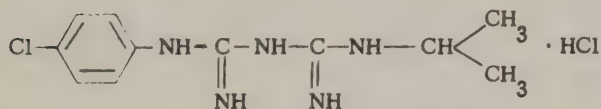
Amino analogue of Quinacrine used in therapy of malaria, tapeworm infection, vaginal trichomoniasis and theileriasis in cattle.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 537.

BIGUMAL

Synonyms: Balusil, Chloriguane, Chloroguanide, Diguanil, Drinupal, Guanatol, M 4888, Paludrine, Palusil, Plaslin, Proguanide, Proguanil, RP 3359, SN 12837, Tiritan.

1-(p-chlorophenyl)-5-isopropylguanide hydrochloride:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 511. Sollmann, T. A Manual of pharmacology, 1957. p. 710.

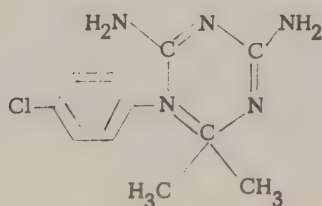
CHINET (Khinet)

Cinchona preparation used as a substitute for Quinine. In addition to Quinine, Chinet contains also Cinchonine, Cinchonidine, Chinidine and amorphous alkaloids. Used in therapy of malaria.

Gersamila, V. Novye lekarstvennye sredstva iz rastitel'nogo syr'ia GSSR, 1957. p. 113.

CHLORAZINE (Khlorazin)

1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2,4-diamino-6,6-dimethyl-1,6-dihydro-s-triazine:



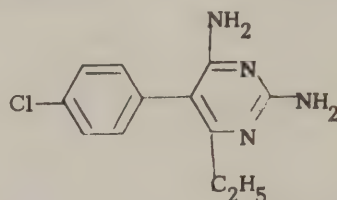
Used in therapy of all types of malaria.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, razreshennykh k vypusku v 1956 g. Farmakologicheskimi komitetom Uchenogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniia SSSR, 1958. p. 95.

CHLORIDIN (Khloridin)

Synonyms: BW 50-63, Daraprim, Malocide, Pyrimethamine, RP 4753.

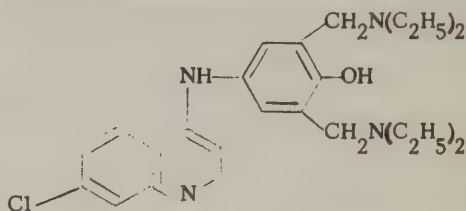
2,4-diamino-5-p-chlorophenyl-6-ethylpyrimidine:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 513. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 143.

CYCLOQUINE (Tsiklokhin)

7-chloro-4-[3,5-bis(diethylaminomethyl)-4-hydroxyphenylamino]quinoline:



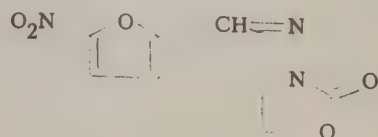
Antimalarial Camoquin derivative.

Gladikh, V. F., et al. [Tolerance of laboratory animals to Cycloquine] Med Parazit, 1959, 28 : No. 4, p. 443-8.

FURAXONE (Furakson)

Synonyms: F-60, Furazolidone, Nifulidone, Tricofuron.

3-(5-nitrofurfurylideneamino)-2-oxazolidinone:

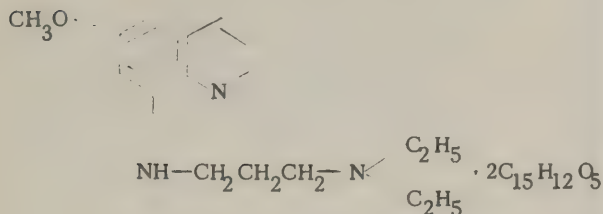


Bluger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primeneniye v meditsine, 1958. Merck index, 1960. p. 466.

PLASMOCID (Plazmotsid)

Synonyms: Antimalarine, Fourneau 710, Rhodoquine, SN 3115.

8-(3-diethylaminopropylamino)-6-methoxyquinoline:



Used in therapy of malaria in combination with

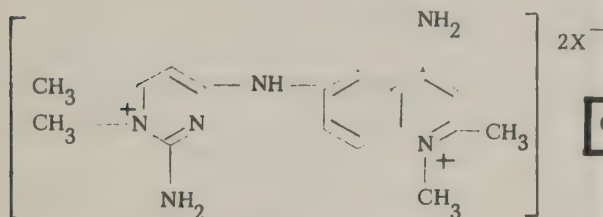
Quinacrine and Chloroguanide.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 517. Merck index, 1960. p. 351.

PYRALDIN (Piraldin)

Synonyms: Antrycide, Pyrimidyl-Quinaldin.

4-amino-6-(2-amino-6-methyl-4-pyrimidyl-amino)quinaldine-1,1'-dimetho salt:

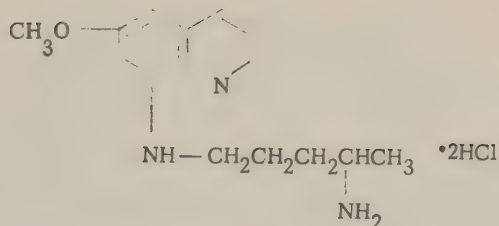


Trypanocide drug.

Nazarov, S. S. [Effect of Pyraldin on functional conditions of the reticulo-endothelial system] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22 : No. 5, p. 445-6.
Jenkins, G. L., et al. The chemistry of organic medicinal products, 1957. p. 413.

QUINOCIDE (Khinotsid)

8-[(4-aminopentyl)amino]-6-methoxyquinoline dihydrochloride:



Crystalline preparation acting directly upon Plasmodium malariae. Used in prevention of recurrences of tertian malaria.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 518.

SOLUSURMIN (Soliusurmin)

Synonyms: Pentostam, Sodium Stibogluconate, Solustibosan, Stibanate, Stibanol, Stibatin, Triostam, Triostib.

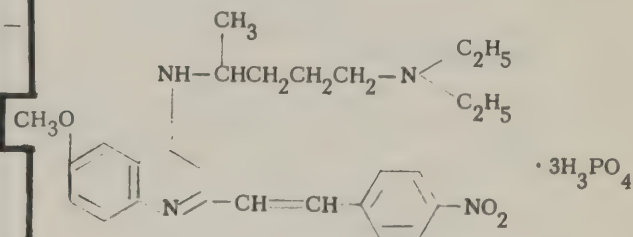
sodium antimony gluconate:

Used in therapy of leishmaniasis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 531. Merck index, 1960. p. 944.

TRICHOMONACID (Trikhomonatsid)

6-methoxy-2-(p-nitrostyryl)-4-[(1-methyl-4-diethylaminobutyl)amino]quinoline triphosphate:



Used locally or orally in the treatment

of Trichomonas vaginalis infections of male and female genital systems.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 538.

ANTIPSORIASIS OINTMENTS

ANTIPSORIATICUM

Ointment containing the following components:

Pure Trichloroethylamine	1 part
Petrolatum or Autol Oil	40,000
(or 100,000) parts	

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 632.

PSORIASIN

Ointment containing the following components:

Pure Dichlorodiethyl Sulfide (Mustard Gas)	1 part
Petrolatum	20,000 parts

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 631.

RYBAKOV'S OINTMENT (Maz Rybakova)

Synonyms: Maz ST, ST Ointment.

Ointment containing the following components:

Emulsified Solidol (lubricant grease)	75 g
Petrolatum	20 g
Boric Acid	5 g
Menthol	0.5 g

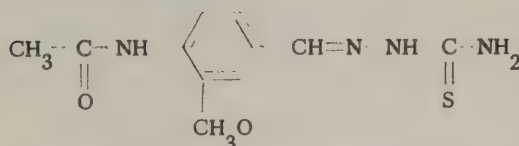
Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 135.

ANTITUBERCULOTIC PREPARATIONS

AMITHIZONE (Amitizon)

Synonym: SHCH-85.

p-acetylamino-m-methoxybenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:



Meta-methoxy analogue of Thiacetazone.

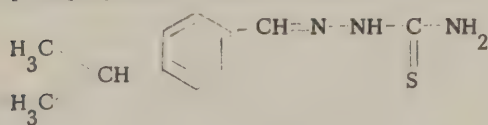
[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954

[No. 4] p. 99.

CUTISONE (Kutizon)

Synonym: SHCH-58.

p-isopropylbenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:



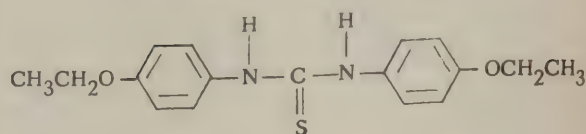
Tuberculostatic and anti-influenzal agent.

[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954

[No. 4] p. 100.

ETHOXYD (Etoksid)

4,4'-diethoxythiocarbonyl diide:



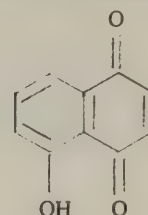
Kaminskaia, A. A., & Mirzolan, E. Z.

[Use of Ethoxyd in clinical pulmonary tuberculosis] Probl Tuberk, 1959, 37 : No. 8, p. 47-53.

IUGLON

Synonym: Juglone.

5-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone:

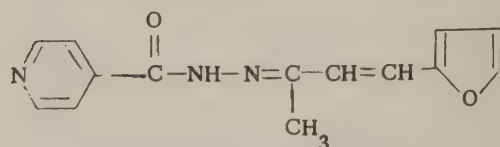


Used in therapy of tuberculosis of the skin.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 503. Merck index, 1960. p. 585.

LARUSAN

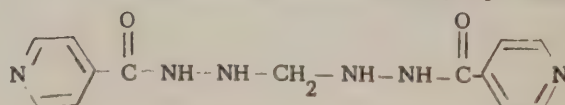
isonicotinoylhydrazone of 3-(2-furfurylidene)acetone:



Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, razreshennykh k vypusku v 1956 g. Farmakologicheskimi komitetom Uchenogo sojeta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniia SSSR, 1958. p. 38.

METAZID

1,1'-methylene-bis-isonicotinoyl hydrazone:



Used in therapy of all forms of tuberculosis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 498.

MYCOL (Mikol)

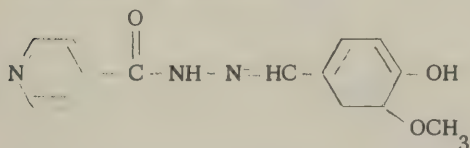
"A suspension of Mycolic Acid [C₈₈H₁₇₆O₄; isolated from Mycobacterium tuberculosis var. hominis] containing some unknown compounds with immunizing properties"

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 71.

PHTHIVAZID (Ftivazid)

Synonym: Vanizide.

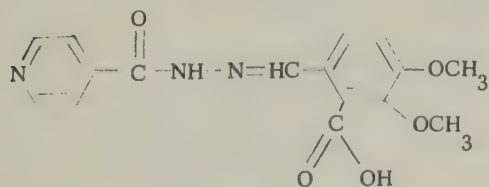
1-isonicotinoyl-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzylidene)-hydrazine:



[Phthivazid] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 2] Rubro, S. D., et al. Chemotherapy of tuberculosis. Am Rev Tuberc, 1957, 76 : p. 331-45.

SALUZIDE (Saliuzid)

1-(2-carboxy-3,4-dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-isonicotinoylhydrazine:

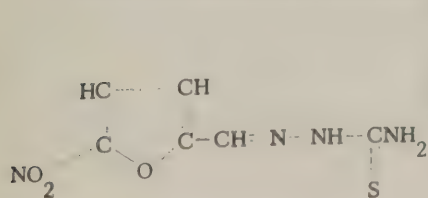


Used in all forms of tuberculosis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 496.

SHCH-49

5-nitro-2-furaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:

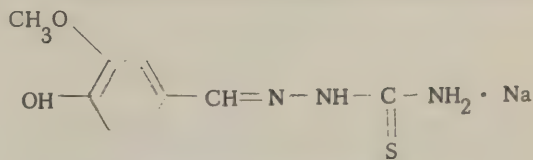


Tested in experimental animals.

[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 4] p. 103.

SHCH-66

vanillin thiosemicarbazone sodium derivative:



Tested in experimental animals.

[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 4] p. 102.

SHCH-611

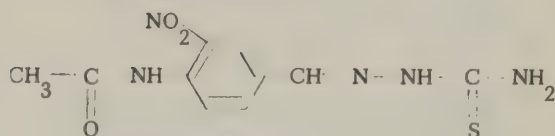
glucose-sulfate p-aminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone derivative:

Tested in experimental animals.

[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 4] p. 101.

SHCH-614

p-acetylamino-m-nitrobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:

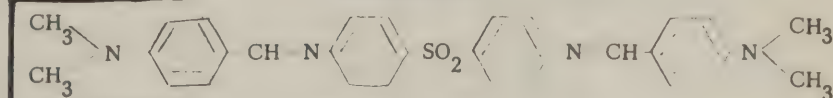


Tested in experimental animals.

[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 4] p. 102.

SULFAMETHIN

Condensation product of 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl-sulfone with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde:



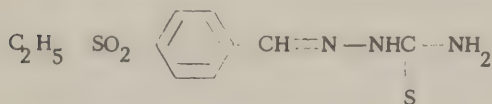
Used in therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 501.

SULZON

Synonym: SHCH-431.

p-ethylsulfonylbenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:



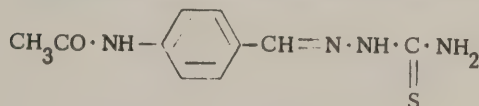
Tested in experimental animals.

[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 4] p. 100.

TIBON

Synonyms: Aktivan, Ambathizon, Amithiozone, Antib, Benthiozone, Benzothiozone, Berculon A, Berkazon, Conteben, Diasan, Domakol, Ibion, Livazone, Myvizone, Neustab, Novakol, Panrone, Parazone, RP-4207, Seroden, SHCH-87, Sdt 1041, Stocarbazone, TB I/698, Tebalon, Tebemar, Tebethion, Tebezzone, Thiacetazone, Thibone, Thiocarone, Thiocimid, Thionacid, Thioparamizone, Thiotebizin, Thizone, Tibicur, Tibion, Tubercazone.

p-acetamidobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:

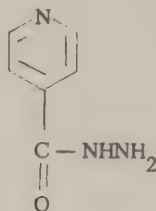


[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 4] Merck index, 1960. p. 1031.

TUBAZID

Synonyms: Armacide, Armazide, Chemidon, Cortinazine, Cotinizin, Dinacrin, Ditubin, Ertuban, FSR-3, GINK, Hidrasonil, Hycozid, IN-73, INH, Iscotin, Isolyn, Isonex, Isoniazid, Isonicazid, Isonicid, Isonicotan, Isonilex, Isonindon, Isonirit, Isonizide, Isotebezin, Isozide, L 1945, Nevin, Niadrin, Nicetal, Niconyl, Nicotibine, Nicozide, Nidaton, Nikozid, Nydrazide, Nyscozid, Pycazide, Pyreazide, Pyridicin, Pyrizzidin, Rimifon, RP 5015, Tibizide, Tisin, Tubeco, Tubicon, Tyvid, Unicozyde, Zinadon, Zonazide.

isonicotinylhydrazine:



Akademija nauk Latvijas SSR. Tubazid, 1958. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 40.

TUSSILIN

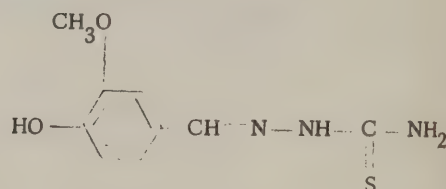
Extract of organs of animals immunized against tuberculosis.
Used in immunotherapy of tuberculosis.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 71.

VTS PREPARATION (Preparat VTS)

Synonyms: Vanillin Thiosemicarbazone.

p-hydroxy-m-methoxybenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone:



[Thiosemicarbazones] Khim Med, 1954 [No. 4] p. 103.

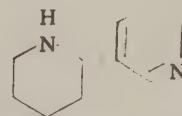
AUTONOMIC DRUGS

Ganglioplegics

ANABASINE (Anabazin)

Synonym: Neonicotine.

2-(3-pyridyl)piperidine:

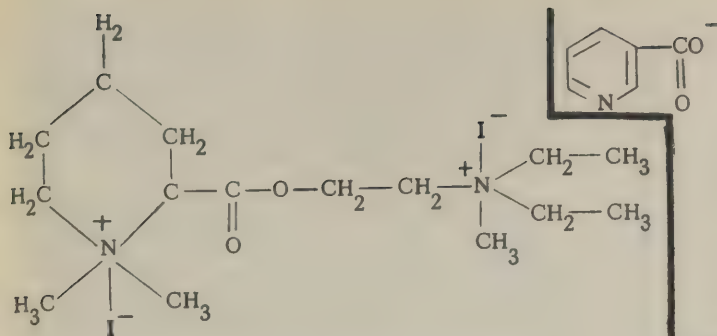


Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologija kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologija kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 167. Merck index, 1960. p. 77.

DICOLINE (Dikolin)

Synonym: Preparation 816.

dimethiodide of 2-diethylaminoethyl ester of pipecolic acid:

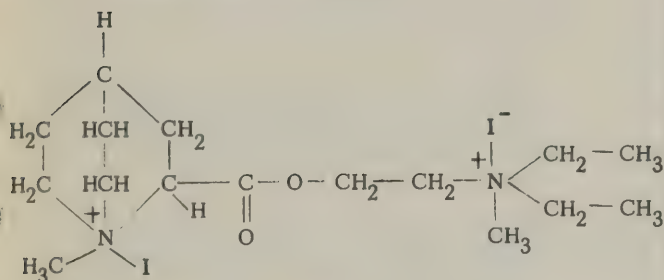


Denisenko, P. P. Gangliolitiki, 1959.

DIOCHIN (Diokhin)

Synonym: Dioquin.

dimethiodide of 2-diethylaminoethyl ester of
2-quinuclidinecarboxylic acid:

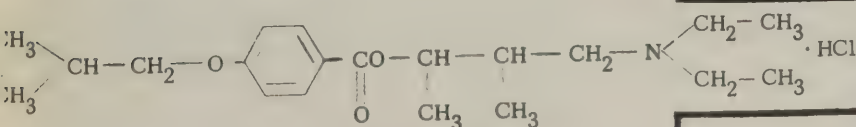


Ganglion-blocking and hypotensive agent used in
therapy of early hypertension, vascular spasms,
smooth muscle spasms, peptic ulcer, etc.

Denisenko, P. P. Gangliolitiki, 1959.

GANGLERON

1,2-dimethyl-3-diethylaminopropyl p-isobu-
toxybenzoate hydrochloride:

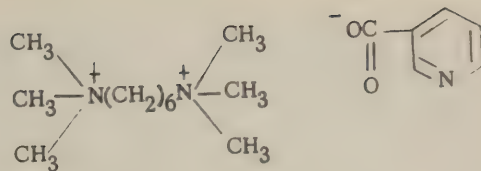


Ganglion-blocking and nicotino-lytic drug.

Mndzhoian, A. L., Gangleron i opyt ego klini-
cheskogo primeneniia, 1959.

HEXONATE (Geksonat)

hexamethylene-1,6-bis(trimethylammonium
nicotinate):

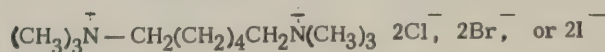


Tarakhovskii, M. L. [Central nicotinolytic ac-
tivity of a new ganglion-blocking agent Hexo-
nate] Farmakol Toksikol, 1957, 20: No. 3,
p. 34-8.

HEXONIUM (Geksonii)

Synonyms: Bromide : C-6, Esametina, Gangliostat,
Hexamethonium Bromide, Simpatoblock, Vegolysen,
Vegolysin. Chloride : Bistrium Chloride, Chloor-
Hexaviet, Depressin, Esomid Chloride, Hestrium
Chloride, Hexamethonium Chloride, Hexameton
Chloride, Hexone Chloride, Hiohex Chloride,
Methium Chloride, Meton. Iodide : Geksonii,
Hexonium.

1,6-hexamethylenebis (trimethylammonium
[bromide. chloride or iodide]):

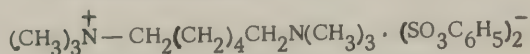


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958,
p. 127. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 294.

HEXONIUM B (Geksonii B)

Synonyms: Benzo-hexonium, Geksabenzat, Hexa-
benzate.

1,6-hexamethylenebis(trimethylammonium
benzenesulfonate):

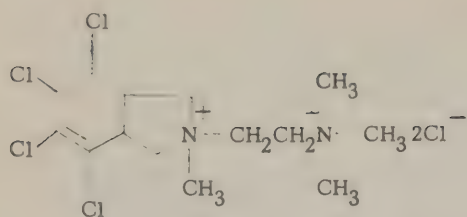


Novikova, N. A. [Effect of certain hypotensive
substances on the development of experimental
atherosclerosis] Pat Fiziol Eksp Ter, 1960,
4: No. 4, p. 42-6.

HISINDAMONE (Khizindamon)

Synonyms: Chlorisondamine, Ecolid, SU 3088.

4,5,6,7-tetrachloro-2(2-dimethylaminoethyl)
isoindoline dimethylchloride:

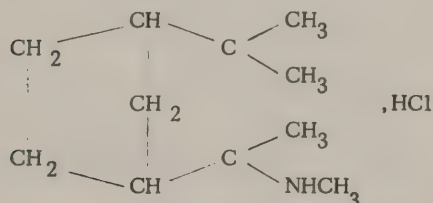


Mndzhoian, A. L., & Avakian, V. M. [Pharmacological properties of Hisindamone] *Izv Akad Nauk Arm SSR*, 1959, 12: No. 7, p. 13-22. New & non-official drugs, 1959, p. 291.

MECAMINE (Mekamin)

Synonyms: Inversine, Mecamylamine Hydrochloride, Mevasine, Revertine, Suversin, Versamine.

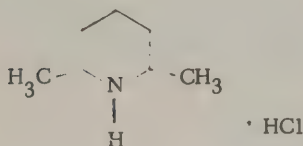
3-methylaminoisocamphane hydrochloride:



Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959, p. 155. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 299.

NANOPHYNE (Nanofin)

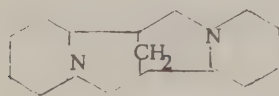
2,6-dimethylpiperidine hydrochloride:



Nanophyton erinaceum alkaloid.

Denisenko, P. P. Gangliolitiki, 1959.

PACHYCARPINE (Pakhikarpin)



Ganglion-blocking dextro-rotatory Sparteine-like alkaloid isolated from Sophora pachycarpa. Used in the treatment of peripheral vascular spasms, myopathies and hypertensive crises and in the acceleration of labor

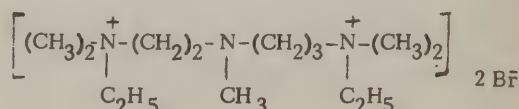
Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 132.

PENTAMIN

Synonyms: Azamethone, Azamethonium Bromide,

Pendiomide, Pentamethazene Dibromide.

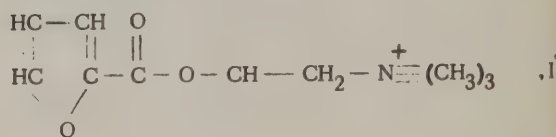
methyl-bis(β-N',N'-dimethyl-N'-ethyl-ammonium-ethyl)amine dibromide:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 130. Goodman, L. S., & Gilman, A. The Pharmacological basis of therapeutics, 1955, p. 619.

PREPARATION 597

2-dimethylaminoethyl iodomethylate ester of 2-furoic acid:



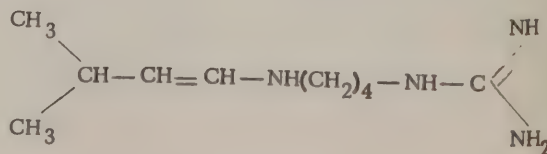
Nicotine-like drug structurally related to acetylcholine.

Avakian, V. M. [Role of the pituitary in the effect of dimethylaminoethanol iodomethylate ester of furan-2-carboxylic acid (Preparation 597) on the blood pressure] Farmakol Toksikol, 1957, 20: No. 5, p. 60-7.

SPHEROPHYSINE (Sferofizin)

Synonym: Sphaerophysine.

1-[4-(3-methyl-1-butenylamino)butyl]guanidine:



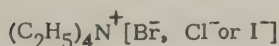
Ganglion-blocking agent isolated from Sphaerophysa salsula.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 134. Merck index, 1960. p. 971.

TETAMON

Synonyms: Bromide: Etamboro, Etylon, Sympatektoman, TEAB, Tetranium, TMD-10. Chloride: TEA Chloride, Etamon Chloride, Iodide: Tetamon I.

tetraethylammonium [bromide, chloride or iodide]:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 131. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 276.

TETRAMINE

tetramethylene-1,4-bis(N-methylpiperidine) diiodide:

Used in therapy of tabetic crises, auditory neuritis, Raynaud's disease, endarteritis, regional cerebral hypertension and systemic hypertension.

Lisitsa, F. M. [Use of a ganglion-blocking agent Tetramine in neurology] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1960, 60; No. 2, p. 161-6.

Parasympatholytics

ACLIMAN (Akliman)

Tablets containing the following components:

Radobelin (<u>Atropa belladonna</u>)	
Alkaloid)	0.001 g
Ergotamine Tartrate	0.0002 g
Phenobarbital	0.01 g
Bromisovalum	0.05 g
Theobromine	0.05 g

Used in autonomic dystonias and climacteric disorders.

Aronovich, G. D. Farmakoterapevticheskii spravochnik nevropatologa, 1959. p. 103.

AERON

Synonym: Vasano.

Tablets containing the following components:

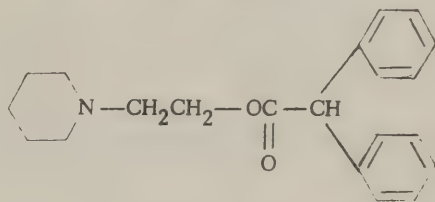
Scopolamine Camphorate	0.0001 g
Hyoscyamine Camphorate	0.0004 g

Used as anti-emetic and in the treatment of motion sickness.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 123. Wilson, C. O., & Jones, T. E. American drug index, 1956. p. 501.

ANICAINE (Anikain)

2-piperidinoethyl diphenylacetate:

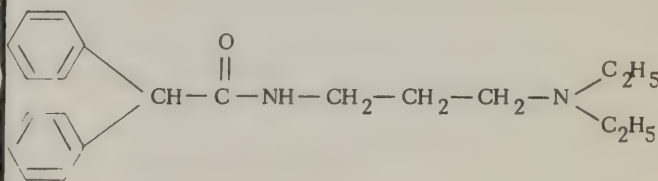


Adiphenine derivative with local anesthetic and central cholinolytic properties.

Mel'nikova, T. A., et al. [Effect of certain new cholinolytic drugs on the adrenocortical function] Probl Endokr Gormonoter, 1959, 5; No. 5, p. 14-9.

APRENAL

N-(3-diethylaminopropyl)-2,2-diphenylacetamide:

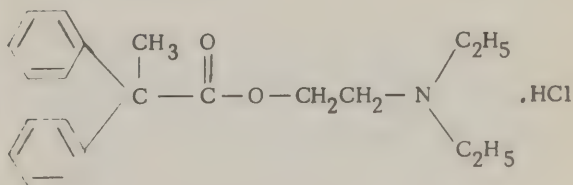


Cholinolytic drug.

Mikhel'son, M. Ia. Fiziologicheskaiia rol' atsetil-kholina i izyskanie novykh lekarstvennykh veshchestv, 1957.

APROPHEN (Aprofen)

2-diethylaminoethyl 2,2-diphenylpropionate hydrochloride:



Used in therapy of coronary insufficiency, cerebral vasospasms, endarteritis, spastic colitis, cholecystitis, renal and hepatic colic, peptic ulcer, and dysmenorrhea. Aprophen is also used as oxytocic agent.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 210.

BECARBON (Bekarbon)

A mixture containing the following components:

<u>Atropa belladonna</u>	0.01 g
<u>Sodium Bicarbonate</u>	0.3 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 120.

BELLAFOLEN

Preparation containing all active substances of Atropa belladonna leaves.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 248.

BELLOID

A mixture of the following components:

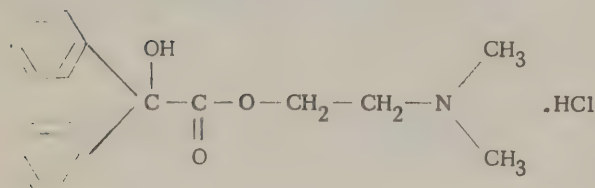
<u>Atropa belladonna</u>
<u>Ergotoxine</u>
<u>Butylethylbarbituric Acid</u>

Used in therapy of autonomic dystonia, arrhythmias, blood pressure disorders, autonomic neurosis, migraine, hyperthyroidism, cardiospasm menopausal disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, allergy and central autonomic disorders.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 31.

BENZACINE (Benzatsin)

2-dimethylaminoethyl ester of benzoic acid hydrochloride:



Used in therapy of diseases of the smooth muscle such as spastic colitis, cholecystitis, renal and hepatic colic and peptic ulcer.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959, p. 9.

BESALOL

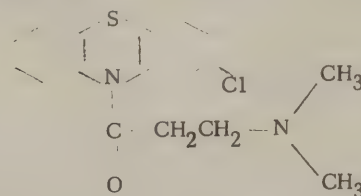
Tablets containing the following components:

<u>Atropa belladonna</u>	0.01 g
<u>Phenyl Salicylate</u>	0.3 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 120.

CHLORAZICIN (Khloratsizin)

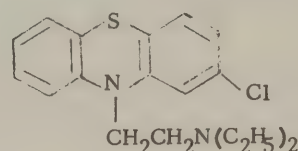
2-chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropionyl)phenothiazine:



Raevskii, K. S. [Anti-spastic properties of cer-Phenothiazine derivatives] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1959, 59: No. 2, p. 129-34.

CHLORDINEZIN (Khlordinezin)

2-chloro-10-(2-diethylaminoethyl)phenothiazine:



Chloro-analogue of Diethazine.

Raevskii, K. S. [Anti-spastic properties of certain Phenothiazine derivatives] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1959, 59: No. 2, p. 129-34.

CORBELLA (Korbella)

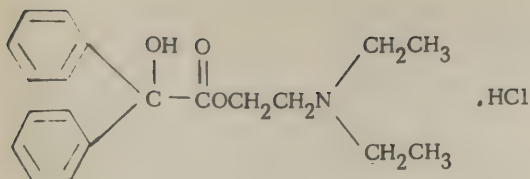
Tablets containing 0.001 g of Atropine. Used in therapy of parkinsonism.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 119.

DIAZIL

Synonyms: AY-5406, Beatiline, Benactyzine Hydrochloride, Cafron, Cevanol, Lucidil, Nervacton, Nutinal, Parasan, Parpon, Phobex, Suavital, Tranquilline, VIN-5606.

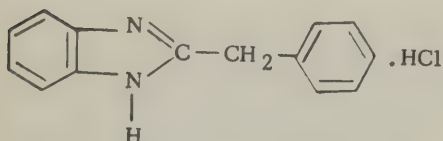
2-diethylaminoethyl benzilate hydrochloride:



Anichkov, S. V. [New cholinolytic drugs] Tr Leningrad Sanitarnogig Med Inst, 1958, 37: p. 5-14. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 249.

DIBAZOL

2-benzylbenzimidazole hydrochloride:



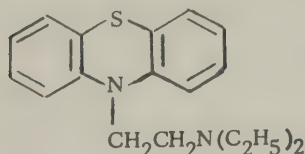
Used in therapy of coronary insufficiency, hypertension, peptic ulcer, pyloric spasms, intestinal spasms, poliomyelitis, facial paralysis, etc.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 212.

DINEZIN

Synonyms: Antipar, Casantin, Diethazine, Diparcol, Dolisina, Latibon, RP 2987, Thiantan.

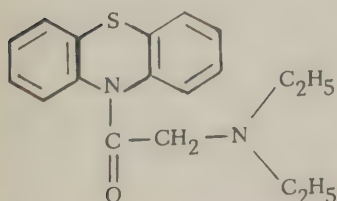
10-(2-diethylaminoethyl)phenothiazine:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 77. Merck index, 1960, p. 349.

DIPHASIN (Difazin)

10-diethylaminoacetylphenothiazine:

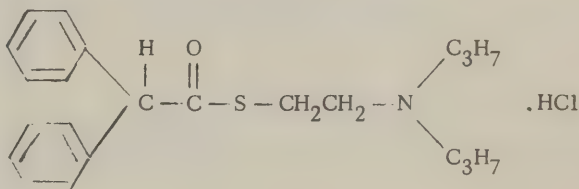


Cholinolytic drug.

Mikhel'son, M. Ia. Fiziologicheskaya rol' atsetilkholina i izyskanie novykh lekarstvennykh veshchestv, 1957.

DIPROPHEN (Dipropen)

2-di-propylaminoethyl diphenylthioacetate hydrochloride:

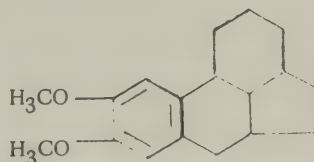


Used in therapy of endarteritis, Raynaud's disease and gastric, intestinal, urinary and bronchial spasms.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 211.

GALANTHINE (Galantin)

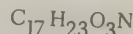
Galanthus woronowii alkaloid.



Galanthin depresses blood pressure, dilates peripheral vessels, blocks vagus nerve endings, depresses acetylcholine activity and increases tonus and depresses peristalsis in the intestine.

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959, p. 58.

HIMALINE (Gimalin)



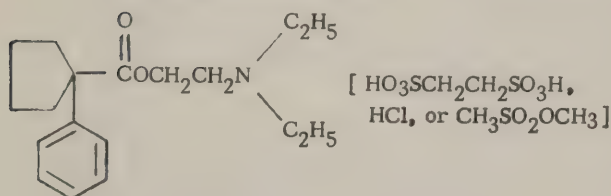
Atropine-like Scopolia himalaica alkaloid.

Vysotskaia, N. B. [Pharmacological properties of an alkaloid from Anisodus luridus (Scopolia himalaica) root] Farmakol Toksikol, 1956, 19: No. 3, p. 52-3.

MERPANIT

Synonyms: Ethanedisulfonate : Caramiphen Ethanedisulfonate, Taoryl, Toryl. Hydrochloride : Caramiphen Hydrochloride, Panparnit, Parpanit, Pentafen, Pentaphene. Methylsulfomethylate : Caramiphen Methylsulfomethylate, Merpanit, Panparnit Methylsulfomethylate, Parpanit Methylsulfomethylate.

2-diethylaminoethyl 1-phenylcyclopentane-carboxylate [ethanedisulfonate, hydrochloride or methylsulfomethylate]:

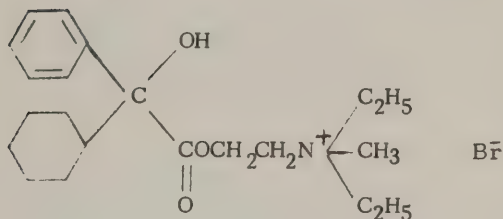


Shadurskii, K. S. *Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii*, 1959. p. 127. New & nonofficial drugs, 1960. p. 264.

METACIN (Metatsin)

Synonyms: Antrenyl, BA 5473, C 5473, Oxyphenonium Bromide.

diethyl(2-hydroxyethyl) methylammonium bromide α -phenyl- α -cyclohexylglycolate:

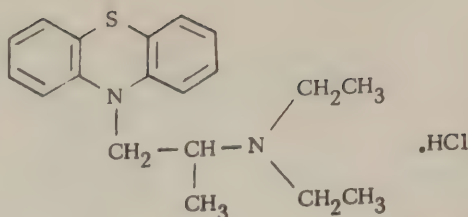


Mashkovskii, M. D., & Liberman, S. S. [Pharmacology of a new cholinolytic drug Metacin] *Farmakol Toksikol*, 1959, 22: No. 3, p. 216-24. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 267.

PARFEZIN

Synonyms: Dibutil, Ethopropazine Isothazine, Lysivane, Parphezein, Parsidol, Parsitan, Parsotil. Profenamine, Rodipal, RP-3356, SC-2538.

10-(2-diethylaminopropyl)phenothiazine hydrochloride:

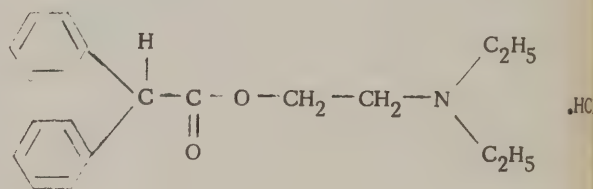


Vikhliaev, Iu. I. [The relationship between the chemical structure and the pharmacological activity of certain amino-derivatives of Phenothiazine] *Akad Med Nauk SSSR. Inst Farmakol*, 1958, 1: p. 27-48. Merck index, 1960. p. 421.

SPASMOLYTIN (Spazmolitin)

Synonyms: Adiphenine Hydrochloride, Difatsil. Diphacil, Patrovina, Trasentine Hydrochloride.

2-diethylaminoethyl diphenylacetate hydrochloride:



Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958. p. 208. Merck index, 1960. p. 351.

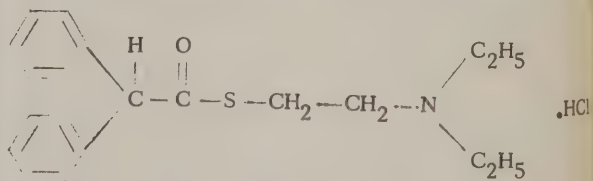
SUCRADBEL (Sukradbel)

Atropa belladonna liquid extract containing 0.13-0.15 o/o of total alkaloids. Used in therapy of parkinsonism.

Mashkovskii, M. D. *Lekarstvennye sredstva*, 1958. p. 120.

TIPHEN (Tifen)

2-diethylaminoethyl diphenylthioacetate hydrochloride:

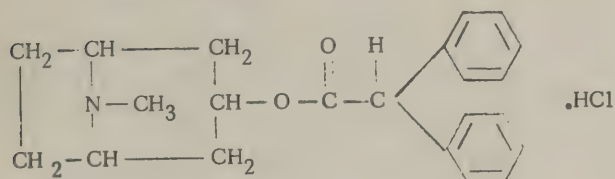


Used in therapy of angina pectoris, migraine, hypertension, abdominal spasms, cholecystitis, peptic ulcer, colitis, renal colic, bronchial asthma, etc.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 209.

TROPACIN (Tropatsin)
Synonym: Tropazine.

2,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-8-methylnortropidine
diphenylacetate hydrochloride:

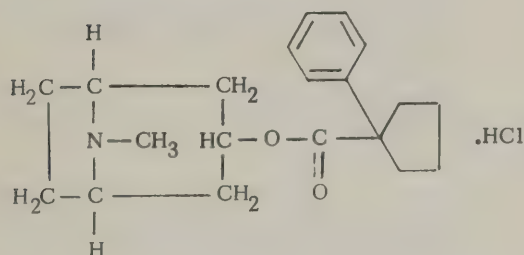


A cholinolytic drug with specific central activity. Used in the treatment of parkinsonism, traumatic brain diseases, hepatolenticular degeneration and dystonia and other disorders of the central nervous system.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 75.

TROPENTAN

tropine ester of 1-phenylcyclopentane carboxylic acid hydrochloride:



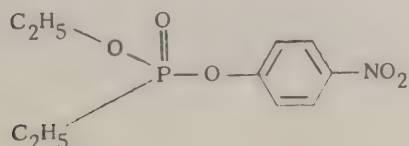
Tropacin derivative acting on the peripheral and central cholinoreactive systems.

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 142.

Parasympathomimetics

ARMIN

ethyl-p-nitrophenyl ester of ethylphosphinic acid:

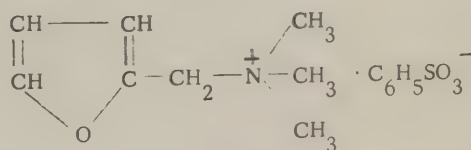


Strong anti-cholinesterase drug used in therapy of glaucoma.

Semenov, I. V. [Therapy of Armin-induced bronchospasms in cats by cholinolytic substances] In: Mikhel'son, M. Ia., Fiziologicheskaya rol' atsetilkholina i izyskanie novykh lekarstvennykh veshchestv, 1957. p. 237-44.

BENZAMON

trimethylfurfurylammonium benzenesulfonate



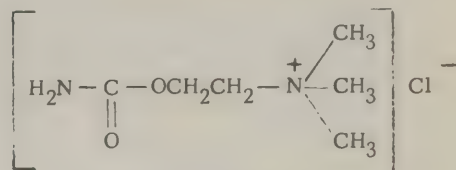
Cholinesterase-antagonist used in therapy of glaucoma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 107. Merck index, 1960. p. 128.

CARBOCHOLINE (Karbokholin)

Synonyms: Carbachol, Carbamel, Carbolin, Carcholin, Cholinergol, Choryl, Doryl, Enterotonin, Lentin, Moryl.

(2-hydroxyethyl)trimethyl ammonium chloride carbamate:



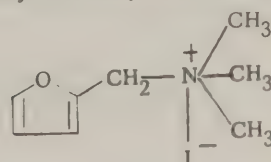
Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 105.

Jenkins, G. L., et al. The Chemistry of organic products, 1957. p. 195.

FURAMON

Synonyms: Furanol, Furmethide Iodide, Furmeth-yl, Furtrethonium Iodide.

furfuryl-trimethyl ammonium iodide:

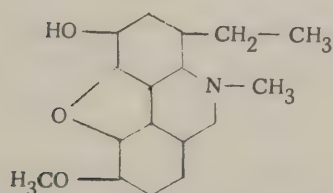


Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959, p. 34.
 Sollman, T. A manual of pharmacology, 1957, p. 441.

GALANTHAMINE (Galantamin)

Galanthus woronowii alkaloid.

$C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$



Cholinesterase-antagonist used in therapy of myasthenia, myopathies, poliomyelitis, post-traumatic sensory and motor disorders, polyneuritis, and other diseases of the nervous system.

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959, p. 58. Merck index, 1960, p. 469.

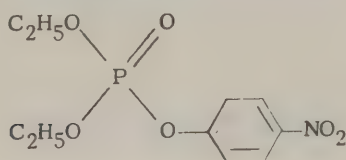
KARANTONIN

It is said that this drug is similar or related to Galanthamine and Nivaline (Galanthus nivalis alkaloid isolated in Bulgaria) but this information could not be verified at the present time. see Galanthamine.

PHOSPHACOL (Fosfakol)

Synonyms: E 600, Ester 25, Eticol, Mintacol, Miotisal A, Paraaxon.

0,0-diethyl 0-(p-nitrophenyl) phosphate:

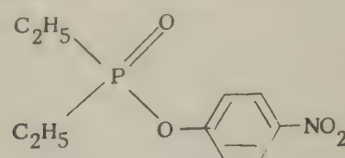


Miotic drug used in therapy of glaucoma and strabismus.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 112. Merck index, 1960, p. 354.

PREPARATION 131

p-nitrophenyl ester of diethylphosphinic acid



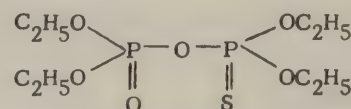
Anti-cholinesterase drug with chemical and pharmacological properties similar to that of Armin.

Afonskaia, L. S., & Zaikonnikova, I. V. [Pharmacology of p-nitrophenyl ester of diethylphosphinic acid] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22: No. 1, p. 66-9.

PYROPHOS (Pirofos)

Synonyms: Fosarbin, Phosarbin.

tetraethyl monothiopyrophosphate:



Anticholinesterase preparation used in therapy of glaucoma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 113.

Sympatholytics

ACLIMAN (Akliman)

Tablets containing the following components:

Radobelin (<u>Atropa belladonna</u> Alkaloid)	0.001 g
Ergotamine Tartrate	0.0002 g
Phenobarbital	0.01 g
Bromisovalum	0.05 g
Theobromine	0.05 g

Used in therapy of autonomic dystonia and climacteric disorders.

Aronovich, G. D. Farmakoterapevticheskii spravochnik nevroptologa, 1959, p. 103.

ERGAM

Synonym: Ergotoxine.

Gavriliuk, A. A., & Zapadniuk, V. I. [Effect of autonomic preparations on convulsive processes] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22: No. 4, p. 317-9. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 234.

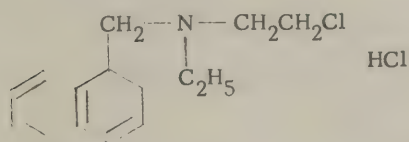
ERGOTAL

A mixture of phosphate salts of Ergot alkaloids.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 301.

OF-109

N-ethyl-N-(β-chloroethyl)-1-aminomethylnaphthalene hydrochloride:



Highly-toxic adreno- and sympatholytic chloro-analogue of SY-28.

Sharapov, I. M. [Pharmacology of N-ethyl-

N-(β-chloroethyl)-1-aminomethylnaphthalene hydrochloride (OF 109)] Farmakol Toksikol, 1955, 18: No. 3, p. 33-7.

REDERGAM

Synonym: Hydergine

Equiproportional mixture of the following drugs:

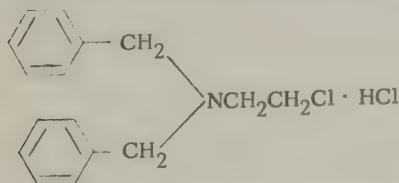
Dihydroergocornine Methanesulfonate
Dihydroergocristine Methanesulfonate
Dihydroergokryptine Methanesulfonate

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 143. American drug index, 1959. p. 312.

SYMPATHOLYTIN (Simpatolitin)

Synonym: Dibenamine.

N-(2-chloroethyl)dibenzylamine hydrochloride:



Stroikov, Iu. N. [Effect of sympathetic nerve-blocking agents on the phospho-carbohydrate metabolism in the skeletal muscles] Tr Lenin-grad Sanitarnog Med Inst, 1958, 37: p. 95-133. Merck index, 1960. p. 242.

Sympathomimetics**INHAPEN (Ingafen)**

A mixture containing the following components:
Menthol
Phenamine

Eucalyptus oil

Lavandula oil

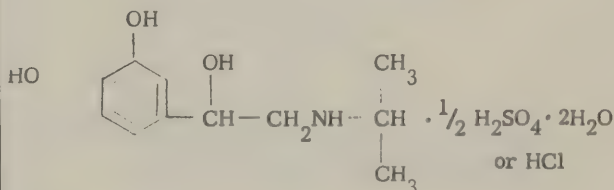
Used as inhalant in the treatment of rhinitis and sinusitis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 89.

ISADRINE (Izadrin)

Synonyms: Aleudrine, Aludrine Euspiran, Iludrine, Isonorin, Isopronaline, Isopropylarterenol, Isoproterenol, Isuprel, Isupren, Neodrenol, Neopine, Neopinephrine, Norisodrin.

α-(Isopropylaminomethyl)protocatechuy alcohol [hydrochloride or sulfate]:

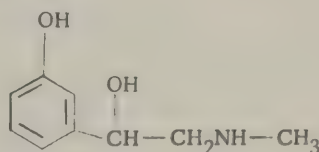


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 141. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 206.

MEZATON

Synonyms: Adrianol, Derizene, Isophrin Hydrochloride, Neo-Synephrine Hydrochloride, Phenylephrine, m-Sympatol.

m-hydroxy-α-(methylaminomethyl)benzyl alcohol:

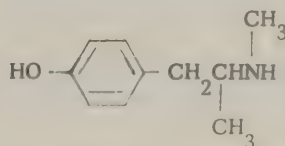


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 138. New & nonofficial remedies, 1954. p. 231.

PROMETHIN (Prometin)

Synonyms: Paredrinol, Pholedrine, Pulsotyl, Veritol.

p-(2-methylaminopropyl)phenol:



Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959 p. 172. Merck index, 1960. p. 671.

SYMPATHOMIMETIN (Simpatomimetin)

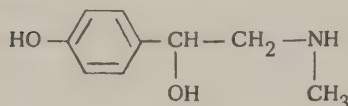
A product of fibrin splitting.

Chukichev, I. P. Simpatomimeticheskie veshchestva belkovogo proiskhozhdeniia, 1958.

VASOTON (Vazoton)

Synonyms: Analeptin, Cardiodynamin, Oxedrine, Parasympathol, Simpalon, Simpatol, Symcor-tol, Sympathol, Synephrin, Synthenate.

p-hydroxy- α -(methylaminomethyl)benzyl alcohol:



Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 172. Merck index, 1960, p. 541.

BIOGENIC STIMULATORS

ASD PREPARATION (Preparat ASD)

Synonyms: Antiseptik-Stimulator Dorogova, Dorogov's Antiseptic-Stimulator.

Animal tissue preparation used in therapy of skin diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 441.

F SERUM (Syvorotka F)

Synonym: Filatov's Serum, Sterilized Serum.

A biogenic stimulator prepared from the blood by means of the following processes: Addition of glucose, alkalization, freezing, boiling and sterilization in the autoclave. Administered by intramuscular injections in the treatment of peptic ulcer and other conditions where the stimulation of regenerative processes is required.

Golovin, G. V. [Use of blood preparations in the acceleration of healing of injured tissues] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1960, 84: No. 3, p. 120-31.

FIBS

Aqueous solution of biogenic stimulators prepared by V. P. Filatov's method. Used in various eye diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 440.

GOMOMAZ

Ointment "... presented by L. G. Gomolova containing blood, Humanol and antiseptic substances (Synthomycin, etc.)." Used in the treatment of various ulcers.

Golovin, G. V. [Use of blood preparations for the acceleration of healing of injured tissues] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1960, 84: No. 3, p. 120-31.

KONKOV'S PREPARATION (Preparat Konkova)

Preparation No. 1

Honey
Vitamin-enriched Fish Oil
Rivanol
Ichthyol

Preparation No. 2

Honey
Vitamin-enriched Fish Oil
Rivanol
Penicillin

Preparation No. 3

Honey
Vitamin-enriched Fish Oil
Rivanol
Synthomycin

Used externally in skin lesions.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 200.

KP POWDER (Poroshok KP)

Synonyms: Blood-Penicillin, Krov-Penitsillin. Freeze-dried biogenic stimulator prepared from the blood taken from a donor one hour after the injection of penicillin. Used for the acceleration of wound granulation.

GOLOVIN, G. V. [Use of blood preparations for the acceleration of healing of injured tissues] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1960, 84: No. 3, p. 120-31.

LEUKOCYTIC SERUM (Leikotsitarnaia Syvorotka)

Synonym: LS

A substance prepared from horse serum after the cultivation of the leukocytes. Used as a stimulant of cell regeneration in wound healing.

Cherednichenko, A. F. [Effect of the Leukocytic Serum on mitotic activity of the lymph node cells] Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR, 1957, 112: p. 1109-12.

MITROSHIN'S SOLUTION (Zhidkost Mitroshina)

Dark tarry liquid obtained by heating of various cereals. Used in therapy of eczema, neurodermatitis and sycosis.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 101.

PELODESTILLAT

Mud-distillation product prepared according to V. P. Filatov's method. Used in ophthalmological therapy.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 182.

PELOIDIN

Mud extract containing Chlorides, Sulfates, Carbonates, Phosphates, Bromides, Iodides and other salts. Used internally in the treatment of peptic ulcer, gastritis and colitis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 440.

PLASMOL (Plazmol)

Human blood preparation. A non-specific agent used in tissue therapy of diseases of the peripheral nervous system, peptic ulcer, inflammatory diseases, bronchial asthma, non-specific infectious arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 194.

REGENERATOR

Biogenic stimulator rich in Hyaluronic Acid obtained from the umbilical and vitreous tissues.

Shekhonin, V. P. [Effect of the Regenerator and Vitreous Body on the development of Ehrlich tumor] Vop Onkol, 1959, 5: No. 10, p. 407-10.

RS POWDER (Poroshok RS)

Biogenic stimulator obtained from coagulated retroplacental blood by means of the following processes: Grinding, addition of a solution containing Nitrofurazone, Chloramphenicol and Sulfacyl Sodium, freezing, freeze-drying and sterilization by dry heat. Used in therapy of various forms of ulcer.

Golovin, G. V. [Use of blood preparations for the acceleration of healing of injured tissues] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1960, 84: No. 3, p. 120-31.

V POWDER (Poroshok V)

Biogenic stimulator prepared from human blood coagulum mixed with various antiseptic substances. Used in wound healing.

Golovin, G. V. [Use of blood preparations for the acceleration of healing of injured tissues] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1960, 84: No. 3, p. 120-31.

VITREOUS BODY (Steklovidnoe Telo)

Biogenic stimulator containing Hyaluronic Acid prepared from eyes of slaughtered cattle. Used in therapy of infectious and inflammatory diseases, asthenia, nephritis, liver cirrhosis, car-

diac insufficiency, malignant tumor and edema.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 441.

BRONCHODILATORS; ANTI-ASTHMATIC PREPARATIONS

ANTASTHMAN (Antastman)

Tablets containing the following components:

Theophylline	0.1 g
Caffeine	0.05 g
Aminopyrine	0.2 g
Acetophenetidin	0.2 g
Ephedrine Hydrochloride	0.02 g
Phenobarbital	0.02 g
Belladonna	0.01 g
<u>Lobelia</u> extract	0.09 g

Used in therapy and prevention of bronchial asthma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 205.

ANTIASTHMOCRINE (Antiastmokrin)

Synonyms: Adrenopituitin, Asthmolysin, Astmolin, Evatmin.

A mixture containing Epinephrine Sulfate and Pituitrin.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 341.

ASTHMATIN (Astmatin)

Cigarettes containing the following components:

<u>Stramonium</u> leaves	8 parts
<u>Hyoscyamus</u> leaves	2 parts
Sodium Nitrate	1 part

Used in therapy of asthma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 124.

ASTHMATOL (Astmatol)

Powder containing the following components:

<u>Atropa belladonna</u> leaves	2 parts
<u>Hyoscyamus</u> leaves	1 part
<u>Datura</u> leaves	6 parts
Sodium Nitrate	1 part
Water	3 parts

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 120.

NEOBENZINOL

A mixture of aliphatic hydrocarbons in Olive or Persic Oil containing the following components:

Hexane	16 o/o
Heptane	16 o/o
Oil	68 o/o

Used as a non-specific desensitizing agent in bronchial asthma and scrofuloderma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 443.

THEOPHEDRINE (Teofedrin)

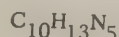
Tablets containing the following components:

Theophylline	0.05	g
Theobromine	0.05	g
Caffeine	0.2	g
Aminopyrine	0.2	g
Acetophenetidin	0.2	g
Ephedrine Hydrochloride	0.02	g
Phenobarbital	0.02	g
<u>Atropa belladonna</u>	0.02	g
Lobeline Hydrochloride	0.0002	g
(or 0.0001 g of Cytisine)		

Used in prevention and therapy of bronchial asthma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 205.

TRIACANTHINE (Triakantin)



Gledischia triacanthos alkaloid:

Used in therapy of intestinal spasms and asthma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 203.

CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES

CARDIOVALEN (Kardiovalen)

Mixture containing the following components:

Erysimum canescens extracts	
(or Eryside)	17 parts
Adoniside	30 parts
<u>Crataegus sanguinea</u> seed extract	2 parts
<u>Valeriana</u> extract	46.9 parts
Camphor	0.4 parts
Sodium bromide	2 parts
96 o/o Ethyl Alcohol	1.6 parts
Chlorobutanol	20 parts

Used in therapy of rheumatic heart disease, cardiosclerosis with cardiac insufficiency and circulatory disorders, angina pectoris and autonomic neuroses.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 187.

CONVALLATOXIN (Konvalliatoksin)

Convallaria majalis glycoside.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 183.

CONVASID (Konvazid)

Aqueous solution of purified Convallaria majalis glycosides.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959 p. 117. Merck index, 1960, p. 283

CORDIGIT (Kordigit)

Preparation obtained from dry leaves of Digitalis purpurea with Gitalin as the principal active substance.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 173.

CORELBORIN C (Korelborin K)

Helleborus caucasicus glycoside.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 192.

CORELBORIN P (Korelborin P)

Helleborus purpurascens glycoside.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 192.

CORGLYCON (Korglikon)

Preparation containing all Convallaria majalis glycosides.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 185.

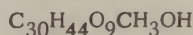
CORNERIN (Kornerin)

Nerium oleander glycoside.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 123.

CYMARIN (Tsimarin)

Apocynum cannabinum glycoside.



Khadzhai, Ia. I., & Gendenshtein, E. I. [Cymarin as a standard for biological evaluation of Adonis] Aptech Delo, 1959, 8: No. 4, p. 64-7.

DIGALEN-NEO

Aqueous solution of purified Digitalis ferruginea extract.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 176.

DIGICILEN (Digsilen)

Aqueous solution of total Digitalis ciliata glycosides.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 177.

DIGICILIN (Digsilin)

Dry Digitalis ciliata preparation.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959, p. 22.

DIGIPUREN

Alcoholic solution of purified Digitalis purpurea extract containing Digitoxin and Gitoxin.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 173.

DIGITAZID

Aqueous solution of purified Digitalis purpurea extract containing principal glycosides.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 173.

DILANISIDE (Dilanizid)

Alcoholic solution of purified Digitalis lanata extract containing principal glycosides.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 176.

ERYSIDE (Erizid)

Purified Erysimum canescens glycoside.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 186.

ERYSIMINE (Erizimin)

Crystalline glycoside isolated from Erysimum canescens.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 186.

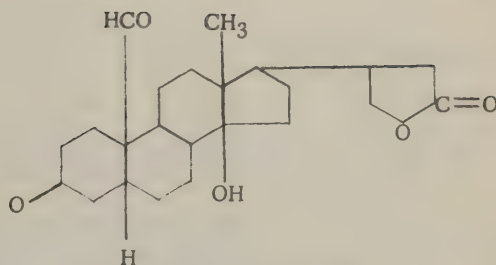
GITALEN

A solution of purified Digitalis purpurea containing chiefly Gitalin preserved in 20 o/o Ethyl Alcohol and 0.05 o/o Chlorobutanol.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 172.

GOPHRUZID (Gofruzid)

β -d-allomethylose-corotoxigenin:



Gomphocarpus fruticosus glycoside.

Duzhak, V. G. [Pharmacological properties of a new cardiac glycoside Gophruzid] Farm Zh., 1959, 14: No. 6, p. 60-3.

KENDOSIDE (Kendozid)

Purified Apocynum cannabinum glycoside.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 189.

LANTOSIDE (Lantozid)

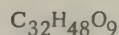
Alcoholic solution of purified Digitalis lanata extract containing principal glycosides.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 175.

NERIOLIN

Synonym: Oleandrin.

Nerium oleander glycoside:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 189. Merck index, 1960, p. 753.

SATITURANI

Preparation containing total glycosides of Digitalis ferruginea.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 177.

SUCCUDIFER (Sukudifer)

Alcoholic solution of juice extracted from fresh Digitalis ferruginea leaves.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 177.

SYRENIOTOXIN (Sireniotoksin)

Cardiac glycoside prepared from Syrenia angustifolia leaves.

Angarskaia, M. A., & Kozlova, O. M. [Therapy of circulatory insufficiency with a new cardiac glycoside Syreniotoxin] Vrach Delo, 1959, No. 8, p. 797-800.

CATHARTICS

ALGLUTIN (Algliutin)

Alcoholic extract of Alnus glutinosa leaves.

Gersamiia, V. Novye lekarstvennye sredstva iz rastitel'nogo syr'ia GSSR, 1957. p. 88.

BOTKIN'S POWDER (Poroshok Botkina)

Mixture of the following components:

Sodium Bicarbonate	6.5 parts
Tartaric Acid	6.0 parts
Sodium Sulfate	2.0 parts

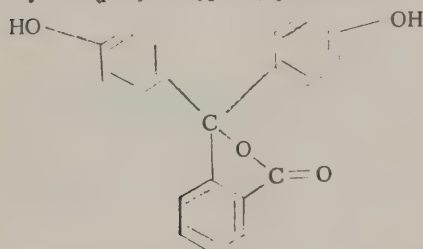
A mild purgative.

Lidskil, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 267.

PURGEN

Synonym: Phenolphthalein.

3,3-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)phthalide:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 284. Merck index, 1960. p. 796.

SIRCERVIN (Sirtservin)

Rhamnus cathartica extract.

Gersamiia, V. Novye lekarstvennye sredstva iz rastitel'nogo syr'ia GSSR, 1957. p. 94.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
STIMULANTS (Including Direct
and Reflex Respiratory Stimulants)

ANALEPTIC

A solution containing the following components:

Caffeine Sodium Benzoate	0.01 g
Pentylene-tetrazol	0.01 g
Strychnine Nitrate	0.0005 g
Picrotoxin	0.0005 g
Distilled Water	10.0 g

Used in therapy of asphyxia neonatorum, respiratory cardiovascular insufficiency in children, narcotic poisoning, collapse and shock.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959. p. 5.

CARBOGEN (Karbogen)

A mixture containing the following components:

Carbon Dioxide	5-7 o/o
Oxygen	95-93 o/o

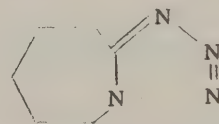
Used as a central respiratory stimulant.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 100.

CORAZOLE (Korazol)

Synonyms: Angiazol, Cardiazol, Cardifortan, Cardiotonicum, Cardosal, Cardosan, Centrazole, Corvis, Deumacard, Leptazol, Metrazol, Neocardol, Neurazol, Opticor, Pentacard, Pentamethazol, Pentamethylenetetrazol, Pentazole, Pentemesan, Pentetrazole, Pentrozol, Pentylenetetrazol, Phrenazol, Stillcardiol, Tetracor, Yetrazol.

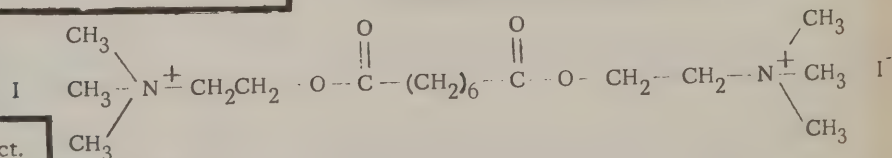
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5-azepotetrazole:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 83. Merck index, 1960. p. 784.

CORCONIUM (Korkoniil)

dicholine ester of suberic acid:



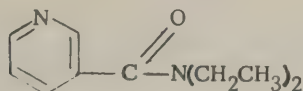
Respiratory stimulant acting selectively on the peripheral nicotine-sensitive cholinergic system.

Mikhel'son, M. Ia, et al. [Use of reflex-respiratory stimulants and their evaluation after various modes of administration in human subjects] In: Mikhel'son, M. Ia. Fiziologicheskaiia rol' atsetilkholina i izyskanie novykh lekarstvennykh veshchestv, 1957. p. 363-80.

CORDIAMINE (Kordiamin)

Synonyms: Anacardon, Cardamine, Cardimon, Coracon, Coraethamide, Coramine, Cordiamid, Coreliol, Cormed, Corvoton, Dinacoryl, Dynacoryl, Eucoran, Nikethamide, Salvacard, Stimulin, Tonocard.

N,N-diethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide:

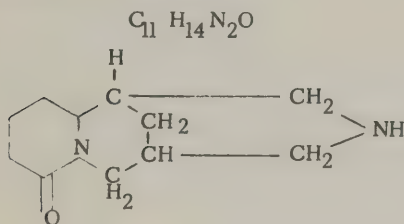


Respiratory stimulant acting upon the medullary centers.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 85. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 382.

CYTITON (Tsititon)

Synonyms: Baptitoxine, Cytisine, Laburnine, Sophorine, Ulexine:



0.15 o/o solution used in the treatment of respiratory disorders.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 99. Merck index, 1960. p. 317.

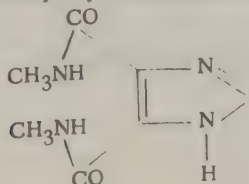
DUPLEX (Dupleks)

A mixture containing the following components:
Strychnine Nitrate
Sodium Arsenate

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 96.

IEM-163

N,N'-dimethyl-4,5-imidazoledicarboxamide:



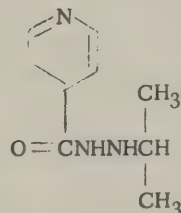
Theophylline-like drug enhancing positive conditioned reflexes and acting as a stimulant.

Borodkin, Iu. S. [Central effects of imidazoledicarboxylic acid derivatives] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22 : No. 1, p. 11-5.

IPRAZID

Synonyms: Iproniazid, Marsilid.

1-isonicotinoyl-2-isopropylhydrazine:



Psychomotor stimulant.

Mashkovskii, M. D. [Iproniazid ; its pharmacology and clinical use] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1959, 59 : No. 4, p. 385-95. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 378.

PANAXIN (Panaksin)

Ginseng root glycoside.
Used in therapy of fatigue and neurasthenias.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 92.

PANAXOSIDE (Panaksozid)

Ginseng root glycoside.
Used in therapy of fatigue and neurasthenias.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 92.

PANTOCRINE (Pantokrin)

Alcoholic extract of non-ossified antlers used as a tonic in therapy of fatigue, neurasthenia, neuroses, post-infection asthenia, cardiac insufficiency and hypotension.

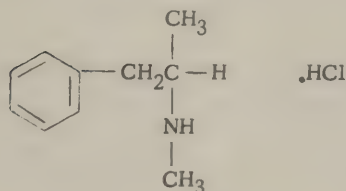
Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 93.

PERVITIN

Synonyms: Adipex, Amphetroxin, Desamin, Desoxyephedrine Hydrochloride, Desoxyn, Desyphed, Dextim, Dexoval, Dxyfed,

Drinalfa, Effroxine, Estimulex, Eufodrin, Methamphetamine Hydrochloride, Methedrin, Methoxyn, Methybenzedrine, Methylsamin, Narodrin, Semoxydrine, Syndrox.

d-1-phenyl-2-methylaminopropane hydrochloride:



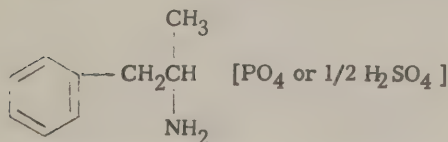
Sympathomimetic and analeptic agent.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 89. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 211.

PHENAMINE (Fenamin)

Synonyms: Actedron, Adipan, Allodene, Amphetamine, Benzedrine, Elastonon, Isoamyne, Isomyn, Mecodrin, Norephedrane, Phenedrine, Profamina, Propisamine, Psychedrine, Simpatedrin, Sympamine, Sympatedrine. Phosphate: Actemin. Amphetamine Phosphate, Monophos, Raphetamine Phosphate. Sulfate: Alentol, Amphetamine Sulfate, Fenamin, Phenamine, Psychoton, Simpamina.

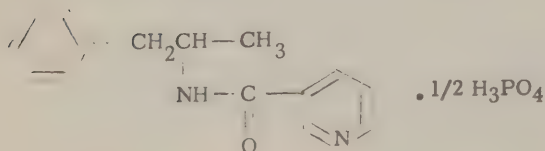
d-1-phenyl-2-aminopropane [phosphate or sulfate]:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 86. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 199.

PHENATINE (Fenatin)

N-(2-phenylisopropyl)-nicotinamide phosphate:



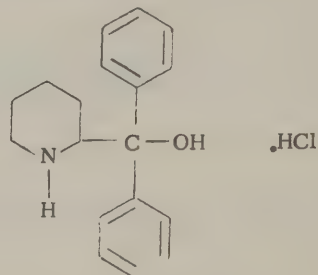
Product of condensation of Phenamine and Nicotinic Acid. Used in therapy of psychogenic depression, narcolepsy, post-encephalitis sequelae, alcoholic psychoses and similar conditions.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 90. Merck index, 1960. p. 792.

PIRIDROL

Synonyms: Leptidrol, Meratran, Pipradrol Hydrochloride.

α, α -diphenyl-2-piperidinemethanol hydrochloride:



Liberman, S. S., et al. [New drugs in therapy of diseases of the central nervous system] Med Promyshl SSSR, 1959, No. 3, p. 6-13. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 384.

SCHIZANDRIN (Shizandrin)

Crystalline substance isolated from Schizandra chinensis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 91.

SECURININE NITRATE (Sekurin Azotnokisly)

Nitrate salt of Securinine (C₁₃H₁₅O₂N) isolated from Securinega suffruticosa. Used in therapy of asthenic conditions, neurasthenias with severe fatigue, cardiac insufficiency, paralysis (including poliomyelitis) and impotence of neurogenic origin.



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 96.

CHOLAGOGUES; CHOLERETICS; HYDROCHOLERETICS

ALLOCHOL (Allokhoh)

Tablets containing the following components:

Dry Bile

0.08 g

Dry Garlic Extract	0.04 g
<u>Urtica</u> Extract	0.005 g
Activated Charcoal	0.025 g

Used in therapy of chronic hepatitis, cholangitis, cholecystitis and habitual constipation.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 288.

CHOLAGOGUE TEA (Zhelchegonnyi Chai)

Infusion prepared from a mixture containing the following substances:

<u>Antennaria</u> flowers	4 parts
<u>Trifolium</u> leaves	3 parts
<u>Mentha</u> leaves	2 parts
<u>Coriandrum</u> fruits	2 parts

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 289.

CHOLELITHIN No. 1 (Kholelitin No. 1)

A mixture prepared from tinctures of the following plants:

Berberis vulgaris Bark
Carduus marianus Seeds
Dioscorea caucasica Root

Used in therapy of cholelithiasis.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959. p. 89.

CHOLELITHIN No. 2 (Kholelitin No. 2)

A mixture prepared from tinctures of the following plants:

Cinchonum rubrum Bark
Cholidonium majus Root
Leptandra virginica Leaves

Used in therapy of cholelithiasis.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959. p. 89.

CHOLELITHIN No. 3 (Kholelitin No. 3)

A mixture containing the following components:

Berberis vulgaris Root tincture
Nux vomica tincture
Calcium Carbonate
Iron Sulfate

Used in therapy of cholelithiasis.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959. p. 89.

CHOLENZYME (Kholenzim)

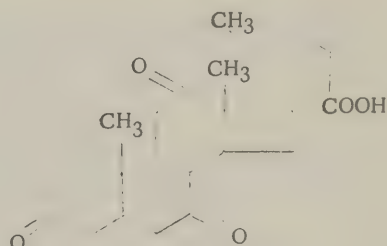
Tablets containing bile and gastric and intestinal enzymes. Used in therapy of hepatitis, cholecystitis and gastrointestinal diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 288.

CHOLOGON (Khologon)

Synonyms: Cholan, Cholan-DH, Dehychol, Dehycol, Dehydrocholic Acid, Dehydrocholin, DH, Didrocol, Dilabil, Erebile, Oxycholin, Procholon.

3,7,12-triketocholanic acid:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 287. Merck index, 1960. p. 323.

CHOLOSAS (Kholosas)

Rosa canina extract.

Used in therapy of cholecystitis and hepatitis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 289.

FLAMIN

Purified preparation containing all active substances in Helichrysum arenarium flowers.

Bartashevich, O. A., & Rabotnov, N. K.

[Industrial production of Flamin] Med Promyshl SSSR, 1959, 13 : No. 7, p. 41-6.

CONTRACEPTIVES

CONTRACEPTIN (Kontratseptin)

Vaginal suppositories containing the following components:

Hydroxyquinoline Sulfate	0.03 g
Boric Acid	0.1 g
Fatty Base	1.7 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 598.

PRECONSOL (Prekonsol)

Vaginal jelly containing 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate.

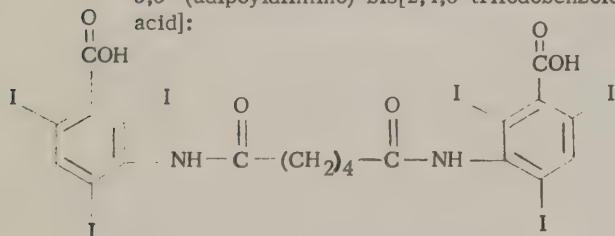
Astrinskii, S. D. [Contraceptives] Med Sestra, 1959, 18 ; No. 11, p. 10-8.

CONTRAST MEDIA

BILIGNOST

Synonyms: Adipiodone, Biligrafin, Cholografin, Cholospect, Endografina, Iodipamide Sodium, Radioselectan Biliare.

3,3'-(adipoyldiimino)-bis[2,4,6-triiodobenzoic acid]:

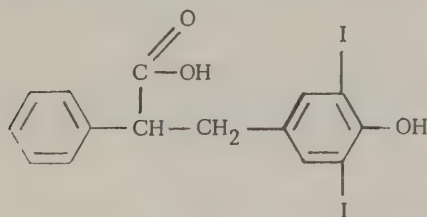


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 621. Merck index, 1960. p. 559.

BILITRAST

Synonyms: Billognost, Billopsil, Biliselectan, Bilistram, Bilitest, Bilombrine, Bilospect, Cholotrast, Dikol, Fentodol, Iodoalphonic Acid, Iodobil, Isocolefanine, Jodobil, Neobilopac, Perfectochol, Pheniodol, Priodax, Sombrabil, Tenicid.

β -(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)- α -phenylpropionic acid:



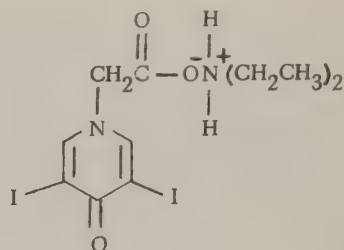
Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 620. New & nonofficial drugs, 1960. p. 453.

CARDIOTRAST (Kardiotrast)

Synonyms: Abrogen, Arteriodone, Diatrast, Diodone, Diodrast, Diotrast, Iodopyracet, Ioduron, Iopracyl, Neomethiodol, Neoskiodan.

Neospect, Nesylan, Nosylan, Nycodrast, Oparenol, Pelviren, Perabrodil, Perurdil, Pyelombrine, Pyelosil, Pyelumbrin, Umbradil, Uriodone, Urograf, Vasiodone, Viskiosol.

diethylamine salt of 3,5-diiodo-4-oxo-1(4H)-pyridineacetic acid:

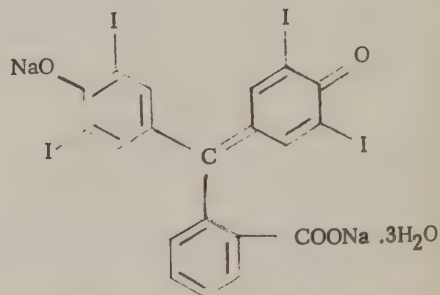


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 616. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 422.

IODOGNOST

Synonyms: Antinosin, Cholognost, Cholepulis, Cholumbral, Cholumbrin, Foriod, Galisol, Iodeikon, Iodophene, Iodophthalein, Iodoray, Iodotetragnost, Isolodeikon, Keraphen, Nosophene, Opacin, Opacol, Photobiline, Pillophen, Radiotetrac, Shadocol, Sombrachol, Stipolac, Tetiothalein, Tetraiodum, TIP, Videophel.

tetraiodophenolphthalein sodium:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 622. Merck index, 1960. p. 562.

IODOLIPOL

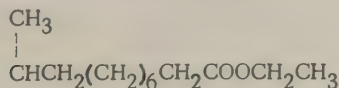
Synonyms: Iodatol, Iodipin, Iodolein, Iodombrine, Lipiodol, Neohydriol-Viscous, Oleum Iodisatum, Skiagenin, Skiodan-Viscous, Iodinated vegetable oil

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 619. Merck index, 1960. p. 611.

NEUROTAST (Neirotast)

Synonyms: Ethiodan, Myodil, Pantopaque.

ethyl 10-(p-iodophenyl) undecylate:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 623. Merck index, 1960. p. 431.

SERGOSIN (Sergozin)

Synonyms: Abrodil, Diagnorenol, Methiodal Sodium, Radiographol, Skiodan.

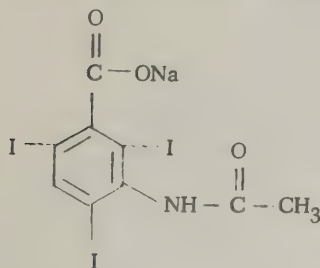
sodium iodomethanesulfonate:

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 615. Merck index, 1960. p. 666.

TRIIOTRAST

Synonyms: Bronchoselectan, Diaginol, Sodium Acetrizoate, Thixokon, Triabrodil, Trilognost, Triopac, Triurol, Urokon Sodium.

sodium 3-acetamido-2,4,6-triiodobenzoate:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 618. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 425.

COUNTERIRRITANTS**ANALGESIC EMULSION (Analgeziruushchaia Emulsiia)**

Mixture of the following components:

Methyl Salicylate	2.5 parts
Dipyrone	2.5 parts
Naphthalan	2.5 parts
Emulgent	7.5 parts
Water	

Used in therapy of rheumatism, neuralgias, etc.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 63.

BOM-BENGE

Liniment containing the following components:

Menthol
Methyl Salicylate
Petrolatum

Used in therapy of rheumatism, arthritis and exudative pleurisy.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 63.

CAPSIN (Kapsin)

Liniment containing the following components:

Methyl Salicylate
Capsicum
Hyoscyamine

Used in therapy of rheumatism, arthritis and exudative pleurisy.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 63.

KF

Bee venom in persic oil.

Vladimirova, K. F. [Effect of bee venom in pain syndrome] Klin Med, 1959, 37 : No. 5, p. 139-41.

SALINIMENT

Liniment containing the following components:

Methyl Salicylate
Chloroform
Hyoscyamine

Used in therapy of rheumatism, arthritis and exudative pleurisy.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 63.

**DERMATOMUCOSAL AGENTS
(Astringents; Demulcents;
Emollients; Protectives)****BF-6 GLUE (Klei BF-6)**

Alcoholic solution of a synthetic resin. Used in the management of small injuries, abrasions and fissures.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 636.

CLEOL (Kleol)

Mixture of the following components:

Rosin	40 parts
95 o/o Ethyl Alcohol	33 parts
Ether	15 parts
Sunflower Oil	1 part

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 635.

COLLODIUM (Kollodii)

Mixture of the following components:

Pyroxylin	4 o/o
Ethyl Alcohol	20 o/o
Ether	76 o/o

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 635.

COLLODIUM ELASTICUM (Kollodii Elasticheskii)

Mixture containing the following components:

Collodium	97 o/o
Castor Oil	3 o/o

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 636.

COLLOSILICATE (Kollasilikat)

Aqueous solution of a sodium salt of Silicic Acid.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 636.

GALASCORBIN (Galaskorbin)

Mixture containing the following components:

Vitamin C	1 part
Tannin	3 parts
Potassium (amount necessary to neutralize acid reaction)	
Water	

Used as an antipyretic and wound-healing agent
in the treatment of breast fissures.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sred-
stvakh, razreshennykh k vypushku v 1956 g. Farm-
akologicheskimi komitetom Uchenogo soveta Mini-
sterstva zdravookhraneniia SSSR, 1958. p. 22.

IER-1 PASTE (Pasta IER-1)

Mixture of the following components:

Neutral Soda Soap	12 o/o
Kaolin	40 o/o
Glycerin	10 o/o
Water	38 o/o

Used in the protection of the skin from organic
solvents, mineral oils, lacquers, stains, resins
and turpentine.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 634.

IER-2 PASTE (Pasta IER-2)

Mixture containing the following components:

Paraffin	20 parts
Ceresin	15 parts
Liquid Petrolatum	65 parts

Used in the protection of the skin from aqueous
alkaline and acid solutions.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 635.

KHIOT-6 PASTE (Pasta KHIOT-6)

Mixture of the following components:

White Gelatin	2.4 parts
Starch	5.6 parts
Glycerin	72 parts
Aluminum Acetate Solution	20 parts
Distilled Water	15 parts

Used in the protection of the skin from coal and
petroleum products, solvents, mineral oils, tars and
other hydro- and glycerin-soluble substances.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 634.

L-2 SOLUTION (Zhidkost L-2 Lesovaia)

Hazelnut preparation. Used in dermatological
therapy.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959.
p. 101.

LEUKOPLASTER (Leikoplastyr)

Mixture of the following components:

Rosin
Wax
Zinc Oxide
Hydrous Wool Fat
Purified Petroleum Benzin

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 635.

LUBRICATING OIL OINTMENT (Avtolovaia Maz)

Ointment containing the following components:

Machine or Lubricating Oil	85 parts
Stearin	12 parts
Zinc Oxide	3 parts

Or:

Lubricating Oil	85 parts
Stearin	7 parts
Paraffin	3 parts
Lard	5 parts

Used in the treatment of wounds, ulcers and burns.
Also used as a base for other ointments.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958.
p. 590.

NEOANUSOL (Neonanzol)

Suppositories containing the following components:
Bismuth Nitrate 0.075 g

ENZYMES

LIDASE (Lidaza)

Purified testicular enzymatic preparation containing Hyaluronidase. Used subcutaneously in the treatment of hematomas, arthroses, scleroderma, scars and contractures.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 375.

RONIDASE (Ronidaza)

Testicular Hyaluronidase for external use.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 374.

EXPECTORANTS

ANTI-ASTHMA MIXTURE (Protivoastmaticskaia Mikstura)

Preparation containing the following components:

<u>Urtica leaves</u>	32.0 g
<u>Equisetum arvense</u>	32.0 g
<u>Mentha piperita</u>	32.0 g
<u>Anise (or Foeniculum vulgare or pine needles)</u>	12.5 g
<u>Rosa</u>	6.0 g
<u>Potassium Iodide</u>	100.0 g
<u>Sodium Iodide</u>	100.0 g
<u>Glycerin</u>	100.0 g
<u>Silver Nitrate</u>	0.003 g
<u>Sodium Bicarbonate</u>	19.0 g

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 433.

CREOSOTAL (Kreozotal)

Synonym: Creosote Carbonate.

Used in therapy of tuberculosis.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 65.
Merck index, 1960, p. 293.

ENULEN

Inula helenium root extract used in therapy of acute bronchitis.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 13.

EXPECTORANT TEA No. 1 (Grudnoi Chai No. 1)

Infusion prepared from a mixture of the following components:

<u>Althaea root</u>	2 parts
<u>Tussilago farfara leaves</u>	2 parts
<u>Origanum vulgare</u>	1 part

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 273.

EXPECTORANT TEA No. 2 (Grudnoi Chai No. 2)

Infusion prepared from a mixture of the following substances:

<u>Plantago leaves</u>	3 parts
<u>Glycyrrhiza root</u>	3 parts
<u>Tussilago farfara leaves</u>	4 parts

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 273.

EXPECTORANT TEA No. 3 (Grudnoi Chai No. 3)

Infusion prepared from a mixture of the following substances:

<u>Althaea root</u>	2 parts
<u>Glycyrrhiza root</u>	2 parts
<u>Anise fruit</u>	1 part
<u>Salvia leaves</u>	1 part

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 273.

EXPECTORANT TEA No. 4 (Grudnoi Chai No. 4)

Infusion prepared from a mixture of the following substances:

<u>Althaea root</u>	2 parts
<u>Glycyrrhiza root</u>	2 parts
<u>Anethum fruit</u>	1 part

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 273.

INHACAMPH (Ingakamf)

A mixture containing the following components:

<u>Camphor</u>	0.3 g
<u>Menthol</u>	0.17 g
<u>Methyl Salicylate</u>	0.08 g
<u>Eucalyptus Oil</u>	0.1 g

Used in inhalation therapy of acute rhinitis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 258.

PECTUSIN (Pektusin)

Tablets containing the following components:

<u>Menthol</u>	0.004 g
<u>Oil of Eucalyptus</u>	0.0005 g
<u>Talcum</u>	0.3 g
<u>Sugar</u>	0.75 g

Used in inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 258.

PERTUSSIN

Mixture containing the following components:

<u>Satureia or Thymus extract</u>	12 parts
<u>Potassium Bromide</u>	1 part

Syrup 82 parts
Ethyl Alcohol 5 parts

Used in therapy of bronchitis and other diseases of the upper respiratory tract.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 270.

PRIMULEN

Primula root extract used in therapy of chronic bronchitis.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 12.

TRIVIOL

Tablets containing tincture of Viola tricoloris used in therapy of chronic bronchitis.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 11.

GASTRIC ANTACIDS AND ACIDIFIERS

ACIDOL-PEPSIN (Atsidol-Pepsin)

Synonym: Acipepsol.

Tablets containing the following components:

Pepsin 0.1 g
Acidol (Betaine Hydrochloride) 0.4 g

Used in therapy of anacid gastritis and achylia gastrica.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 402.

ALUMOL

aluminum hydroxide:

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 239. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 438.

TRIBESTRIS

A bitter substance obtained from Tribulus terrestris. Used in the restoration of gastric acidity.

Gersamiia, V. Novye lekarstvennye sredstva iz rastitel'nogo syr'ia GSSR, 1957, p. 65

GASTROINTESTINAL ADSORBENTS, ASTRINGENTS AND PROTECTIVES

BICALIN (Bikalin)

Mixture containing the following components:

Bismuth
Magnesium Carbonate
Sodium Bicarbonate
Acorus root
Rhamnus

Rutin
Khellin

Used in therapy of peptic ulcer.

Podval'niukova, T. F. [Therapy of peptic ulcer with a new complex preparation Bicalin] Vrach Delo 1960, No. 4, p. 357-60.

BISTALBIN

A preparation containing Polygonum bistorta and Albumin. Used as a substitute for Albumin Tannate in therapy of gastrointestinal diseases.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 257.

CARBOLEN (Karbolen)

Granules or tablets containing the following components:

Charcoal 73 o/o
Sucrose 10 o/o
Starch 12 o/o
Sodium Chloride 5 o/o

Used in therapy of alkaloid, heavy metal and mushroom poisoning, botulism, hyperacidity, meteorism, etc.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 244

EXGRAN (Eksgran)

Punica granatum fruit extract.

Used in therapy of diarrheas and in wound healing.

Gersamiia, V. Novye lekarstvennye sredstva iz rastitel'nogo syr'ia GSSR, 1957, p. 84.

SANALBIN

Sanguisorba officinalis root extract.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 257.

SCHINPANI (Shinpani)

Synonym: Shvinpani.

A preparation obtained from Cornus mas and Pyrus communis. Used in therapy of diarrheas.

Gersamiia, V. Novye lekarstvennye sredstva iz rastitel'nogo syr'ia GSSR, 1957, p. 81.

TANSAL

Tablets containing the following components:

Albumin Tannate 0.3 g
Phenyl Salicylate 0.3 g

Used in therapy of inflammatory intestinal diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 246.

TEALBIN

A product of the reaction of a tannic substance

from tea leaves with Casein. Used in the treatment of inflammatory intestinal diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 246.

THCHMELINI (Tkhmelin)

Alder seed extract. Used in therapy of inflammatory intestinal diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 249.

TIKHA-ASKANE

Askaniia bentonite clay preparation with adsorbent and astringent properties.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 260.

HEMOSTATICS

ANTISEPTIC BIOLOGICAL SUPPOSITORIES

(Antisepticheskie Biologicheskie Svechi)

Synonym: ABS.

Suppositories containing the following components:

Dry Cattle Plasma

Thromboplastin

Anti-bacterial substances

Fatty substances

Anesthetics

Used in therapy of hemorrhoids, anal fissures, and other ano-rectal conditions.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 23.

BIOLOGICAL ANTISEPTIC TAMPON (Biologicheskii Antisepticheskii Tampon)

Synonym: BAT.

Preparation containing human plasma and serum with Gelatin, blood-coagulating substances and anti-bacterial drugs such as Penicillin, Nitrofurazone, etc. Used as a hemostatic agent in surgical practice.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959, p. 12.

GIURZOTOKSIN

Vipera lobetina venom preparation used in surgical practice.

Iskhaki, Iu. B. [Effect of Vipera lobetina venom on postoperative course in tonsillectomy] Vestn Otorinolaring, 1959, 21: No. 5, p. 44

HEMOSTASIN (Gemostazin)

Liquid preparation obtained from cattle lungs.

Applied with gauze on the surface of bleeding areas.

Kukel', A. S., & Sazonova, G. Z. [Comparative evaluation of absorbable hemostatics] Probl Gemat, 1959, 4: No. 4, p. 53-6.

HEMOSTATIC SPONGE (Gemostaticheskaja Gubka)

Porous dry human blood preparation.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 63.

HYDROPIPERIN (Gidropiperin)

Powder produced from purified Polygonum hydro-piper extract.

Fedukovich, N. N. [Experience with the application of a new preparation of Polygonum hydro-piper, Hydriperin, for controlling obstetric and gynecological hemorrhages] Sovet Med, 1960, 24: No. 7, p. 123-6.

HORMONES AND ENDOCRINE PREPARATIONS

ADIURECRINE (Adiurekrin)

Dry Pituitrin preparation.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 340. Merck index, 1960, p. 825.

CLIMACTERIN (Klimakterin)

Dragees containing the following components:

Estradiol Benzoate	25	units
Powdered Ovary	0.03	g
Glyceryl Trinitrate	0.0002	g
Theobromine	0.025	g
Caffeine	0.025	g
Phenolphthalein	0.006	g
Calcium Phosphate	0.004	g

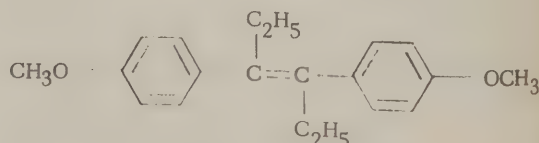
Used in therapy of climacteric disorders.

Aronovich, G. D. Farmakoterapevticheskii spravochnik nevropatologa, 1959, p. 187.

DIMESTROL

Synonyms: Depot-Oestromenine, Depot-Oestromon, Synthila.

α, α' -diethyl-4,4'-dimethoxystilbene:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, 360. Merck index, 1960, p. 353.

MAMMOPHYSIN (Mammofizin)

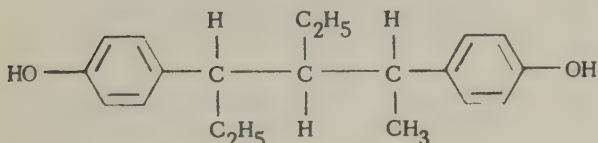
A mixture of Pituitrin and mammary extract from lactating cows. Used in obstetrics in uterine atony and puerperal hemorrhage.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 341.

OCTESTROL (Oktestrol)

Synonyms: Benzestrol, Benzoestrol, Ocestrol, Octofollin.

3-ethyl-2,4-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)hexane:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 361. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 516.

PITUICRINE P (Pituikrin P)

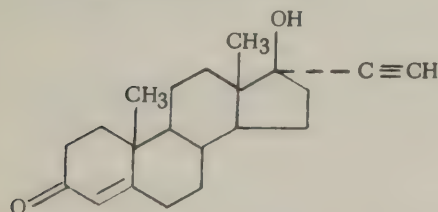
Synonym: Pituitrin.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 353. Merck index, 1960, p. 825.

PREGNIN

Synonyms: Ethinyl Testosterone, Ethisterone, Gestone-Oral, Gestoral, Lucorteum Oral, Lutidon Oral, Lutocyclin, Lutocyclo, Nalutron, Ora-Lutin, Pranone, Pregnenolone, Pregnoral, Primolut C, Progesterol, Prolution C, Syngestro-tabs, Trosinone.

17 α -ethynyltestosterone:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 363. Merck index, 1960, p. 421.

SIGETIN

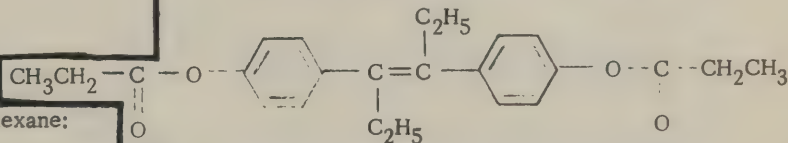
Hydrosoluble synthetic estrogenic preparation.

Mikhedko, V. P. [Intravenous maternal administration of Sigetin as a method of control of fetal asphyxia] Akush Ginek 1959, 35: No. 3, p. 70-5.

SINESTROL

Synonyms: Clinestrol, Cyren B, Diethylstilbestrol Dipropionate, Digestil, Estroben, Estromon, Pabestrol D, Stilben, Stilbestronate, Synestrin, Syntestrin.

α, α' -diethyl-4,4'-stilbenediol dipropionate:

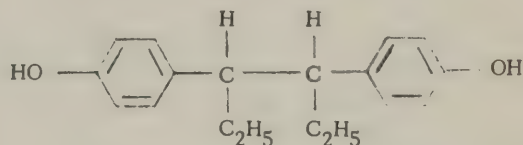


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 357. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 519.

SYNESTROL (Sinestrol)

Synonyms: Dienoestrol, Dihydrostilbestrol, Faragynol, Hexanestrol, Hexestrol, Orestrol, Restrol, Synthovo.

p,p'-(1,2-diethylethylene)diphenol:

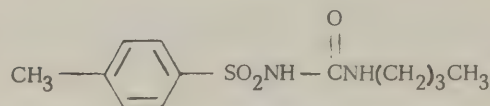


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 355. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 520.

HYPOGLYCEMIC PREPARATIONS**BUTAMID**

Synonyms: Arcosal, Artosin, D-860, Diabuton, Dolipol, HLS-831, Hypoglycone, Orinase, Rastinon, Tolbutamide, Tolbutylurea, U-2043.

1-butyl-3-p-tolylsulfonylurea:

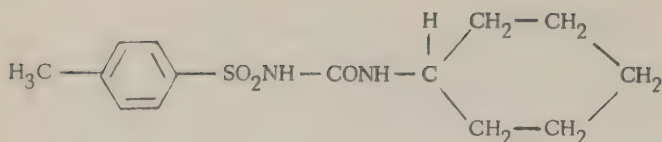


Genes, S. G., et al. [Mechanism of action of Butamid] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22 : No. 1, p. 89-94. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 529.

CYCLAMIDE (Tsiklamid)

Synonyms: Agliral, Diaboral, K-386.

1-cyclohexyl-3-p-toluenesulfonylurea:

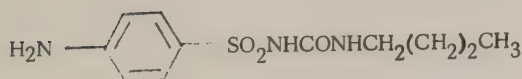


Genes, S. G., & Plavskaja, A. A. [Certain aspects of the mechanism of action of a new hypoglycemic sulfonamide compound Cyclamide] Farmakol Toksikol, 1960, 23: No. 2, p. 147-55. Merck index, 1960, p. 332.

NADIZAN

Synonyms: Aglucolo, Alentin, Aminophenurobutane, Bucarban, Bucrol, BZ-55, Carbutamide, Diabetal, Emedan, Glucidoral, Invenol, Midosal, Nadisan, Norboral, Oranil, Orasulin, Oy, U-6987.

1-butyl-3-sulfanilylurea:



Benikova, E. A. [Sulfonamide therapy of diabetes]
Vrach Delo, 1959, No. 3, p. 239-42. Merck
index, 1960, p. 183.

HYPOTENSIVE AND VASODILATOR PREPARATIONS

ANGIOTROPHIN (Angiotrofin)

Insulin-free pancreatic extract. Used in therapy of hypertension, vasospasm, endarteritis and coronary insufficiency.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 217.

ANTISYMPATHIN (Antisimpatin)

Cattle liver extract used in therapy of hypertension and Cushing's disease.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 146.

ANTIULCERIN (Antiultserin)

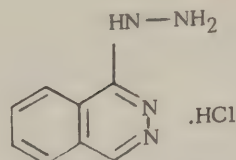
Gnaphalium uliginosum extract. Capillary dilator.

Merson, M. I. [Use of Antiulcerin in complex therapy of periodontosis] Stomatologiia, 1954, No. 5, p. 12-3.

APRESSIN

Synonyms: Apresoline, Ba 5968, C 5968, Hydralazine Hydrochloride.

1-hydrazinophthalazine hydrochloride:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 144. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 296.

DAUCARINE (Daukarin)

Carrot seed extract. Used in therapy of coronary insufficiency.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 214.

GENDON

Rauwolfia serpentina alkaloid.

Gol'dman, L. N. [Therapy of hypertension with Rauwolfia serpentina alkaloids (Gendon) and Redergam] Zdravookhr Belorussii, 1958, 4: No. 7, p. 12-4.

INCREPAN (Inkrepan)

Synonyms: Gipotonin, Hypotonin.
Cattle pancreas extract.

Speranskaia, N. P. [Effect of certain hypotensive agents in experimental hypertension in dogs] Pat Fiziol Eksp Ther, 1959, 3: No. 4, p. 35-9.

MYOL (Miol)

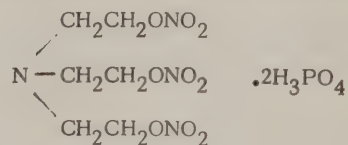
Muscle extract with vasodilative properties. Used in therapy of angina pectoris, endarteritis obliterans and other cardiovascular diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 422.

NITRANOL

Synonyms: Aminotrate Phosphate, Metamine, Nitralletae, Nitretamin, Ortin, Praenitron.

triethanolamine trinitrate diphosphate:



Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959, p. 59. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 290.

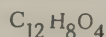
OMELEN

Extract from Viscum album leaves. Used in early stages of hypertension.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 216.

PASTINACIN (Pastinatsin)

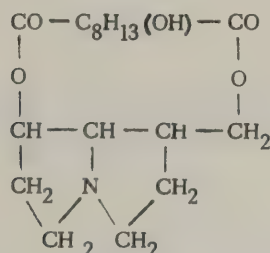
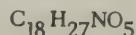
Pastinaca sativa extract.



A coronary-dilator and spasmolytic, myotonic, and hypotensive drug.

Berzuk, P. I. [Pharmacology of Pastinacin] Farmakol Toksikol, 1958, 21: No. 6, p. 41-3.

PLATYPHYLLINE (Platifillin)

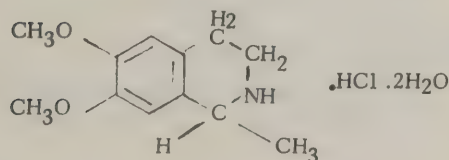


Senecio platyphyllus alkaloid. Used in therapy of spasms of the smooth muscle, hypertension, vascular crises and coronary spasms.

Degtiarev, V. F. [Conductimetric determination of Seneciphylline and Platyphylline] Med Promyshl SSSR, 1959, 13: No. 12, p. 35-50.

SALSOLIDINE

6,7-dimethoxy-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride:

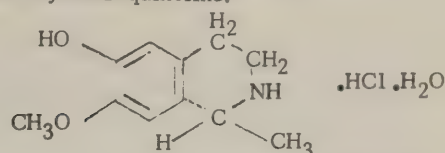


Salsola richteri alkaloid.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 202.

SALSOLINE

6-hydroxy-7-methoxy-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:



Salsola richteri alkaloid. Used in therapy of hypertension and cerebral angiospasm.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 201. Merck index, 1960, p. 917.

SPIRAMIN

bis-diethylamine-phthalate:

Used in therapy of acute vascular insufficiency.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 175.

THEOMINAL (Teominal)

Tablets containing the following components:

Theobromine	0.3 mg
Phenobarbital	0.03 mg

Used in therapy of hypertension.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 126.

VISCULEN (Viskulen)

Viscum album extract. Used in therapy of hypertension.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 118.

IMMUNOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

ACTINOLYSATE (Aktinolizat)

Filtrate prepared from anaerobic cultures of Actinomyces isolated from pathological material. Used in therapy of actinomycosis.

Robustova, T. G. [Immunotherapy of maxillo-facial and cervical actinomycosis] Stomatologiya, 1956, No. 6, p. 34-8.

ANTIURIURZA

Anti-snake-bite serum prepared from Vipera lebetina venom.

Imamaliev, A. [Therapy of snake bite with anti-snake-bite serum Antiuriurza] Khirurgiya, 1958, No. 2, p. 139-42.

CARBON SERUM (Ugolnaia Syvorotka)

Activated carbon saturated by specific immune sera used in the diagnosis of infectious diseases.

Siroko, A. L., et al. [Agglomeration reaction of Carbon Serum] Vestn Akad Med Nauk SSSR, 1960, 15: No. 5, p. 23-33.

IEM POLYVACCINE (Polivaktsina IEM)

Chemical combined depot polyvaccine against enteric diseases and tetanus prepared at the Gamaleia Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology. The vaccine is prepared from antigens obtained by a water-phenol method and aluminum hydroxide adsorption. One unit (0.5 ml) of IEM Polyvaccine contains 0.05 mg of Salmonella typhosa and Shigella sonnei antigens, 0.1 mg of Salmonella paratyphi B and Shigella flexneri antigens and 100 units of tetanus anatoxin.

Semina, N. A. [Studies on epidemiological efficiency of IEM vaccine with special reference to typhoid and paratyphoid B fevers] Zh Mikrobiol, 1959, 30: No. 7, p. 7-10.

SPES PREPARATION

Synonyms: Anatoxin SPES, Tetra-Anatoxin SPES. Complex preparation containing concentrated, purified and adsorbed on aluminum hydroxide anatoxins of Staphylococcus, Clostridium perfringens, oedematiens and histolyticum and Vibrio septicus.

Voskresenskii, B. V., & Lebedina, Z. I. [Effectiveness of the immunization with a concentrated, purified and adsorbed on aluminum hydroxide staphylococcal anatoxin applied in complex preparations for active immunization against wound infection] Akad Med Nauk SSSR Inst Epidem Gamaleia, 1959, No. 1, p. 43-59.

STI VACCINE (Vaktsina STI)

Live vaccine prepared from non-capsular vac-
cinal strains of Bacillus anthracis.

Shliakhov, E. N., et al. [Studies on the reactivity and immunological effectiveness of subcutaneous, epicutaneous and aerogenic immunization of human subjects with live anti-anthrax STI Vaccine] Zdravookhraneniya (Kishinev), 1960, 3: No. 4, p. 44-8.

INSECTICIDES AND INSECT- REPELLENTS

AB PREPARATION (Preparat AB)

Agricultural insecticide containing the following components:

Basic Copper Sulfate
Copper Carbonate
Chalk
Gypsum

Used in grain protection.

Medved, L. I. Gigiena truda pri primeneni
insektofungitsidov v sel'skom khoziaistve,
1958, p. 44.

ANABADUST

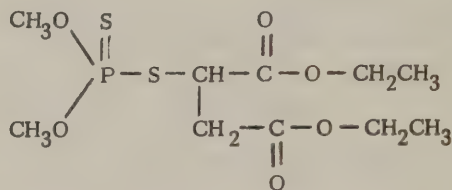
5-8 o/o Anabasin Sulfate mixture with freshly-slaked lime. Contact insecticide.

Medved, L. I. Gigiena truda pri primeneni
insektofungitsidov v sel'skom khoziaistve,
1958, p. 96.

CARBOPHOS (Karbofos)

Synonyms: Malathion, Malathon, TM-4049.

S-(1,2-dicarbethoxyethyl)-0,0-dimethyl-
dithiophosphate:

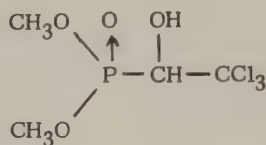


Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova
terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh
protessov, 1959, p. 82. Merck index, 1960,
p. 631.

CHLOROPHOS (Khlorofos)

Synonyms: Bayer L 13/59, DETF, Dipterex.

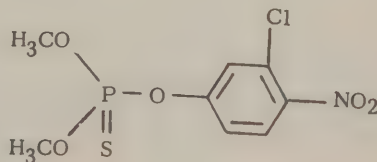
0,0-dimethyl-1-hydroxy-2,2,2-trichloro-
ethylphosphonate



Vashkov, V. I., & Nekrasova, T. S. [Bac-
tericidal properties of Chlorophos] Zh Mi-
krobiol, 1959, 30: No. 6, p. 48-52. Merck
index, 1960, p. 385.

CHLOROTHION (Khlorotlon)

0,0-dimethyl-0-(3-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)
thiophosphate:



Contact insecticide of low toxicity.

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 84.

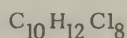
CHLORPHEN (Khlorfen)

Synonyms: Alltox, Geniphen, Penphene, Phenacide, Phenatox, Synthetic 3956, Toxakil, Toxaphene.

Contact insecticide obtained by photochemical chlorination of Camphene.

Nabokov, V. A. Kontaknye insektitsidy, 1958. p. 53. Jenkins, G. L., et al. The Chemistry of organic medicinal products, 1957. p. 26.

CHLORTEN (Khlorfen)



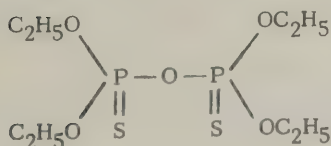
Contact insecticide obtained by photochemical chlorination of α -Pinene and containing 64 o/o of chlorine.

Nabokov, V. A. Kontaknye insektitsidy, 1958. p. 52.

DITHIOPHOS (Ditiofos)

Synonyms: Sulfotepph, Sulfotepp.

tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate:



Highly toxic industrial insecticide.

Rusin, N. M., et al. [Hygienic evaluation of agricultural products treated with Dithiophos] Gig Sanit, 1959, 24: No. 5. p. 31-4.

FLICID (Flitsid)

Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium extract used in the control of fleas, flies and other insects.

Shimanko, A. I., & L'vov, N. M. Primenenie lekarstvennykh sredstv v bytovykh usloviyakh, 1959. p. 42.

GRANOSAN

Synonym: NIUIF-2.

Mixture of Ethylmercuric Chloride with Talc. Agricultural insecto-fungicide.

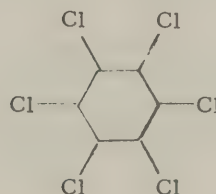
Sosnovik, I. Ia. Klinika i profilaktika otravlenii iadokhimikatami, 1959. p. 67.

HEXACHLORANE (Geksakhloran)

Synonyms: Aparasin, Aphtiria, Ben-Hex.

Benzene Hexachloride, BHC, Gamma Benzene Hexachloride, Gammexane, Geksakhlorotsiklogexsan, Geksan, GKHTSG, Hexachlorocyclohexane, Jacutin, Kwell, Lindane, Lorexane, Streunex, Tri-6.

1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane:

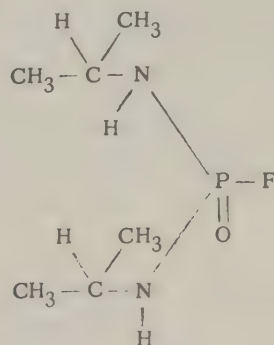


Burkatskaia, E. N. [Toxicology of Hexachlorocyclohexane isomers] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22: No. 3, p. 272. Merck index, 1960. p. 610.

ISOPESTOX (Izopestoks)

Synonyms: Mipaphox, Pestox XV.

N,N'-diisopropylphosphorodiamidic fluoride:

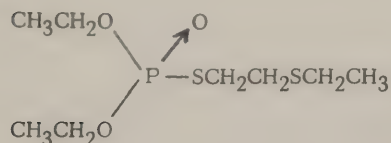


Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 82.

ISOSYTOX (Izosistoks)

Synonym: Demeton-S.

0,0-diethyl S-[2(ethylthio)ethyl]phosphorothionate:

Anti-cholinesterase insecticide. see also MERCAPTOPHOS

Semenov, I. V., & Fruentov, N. K. [Structural comparison of a series of new organic phosphate compounds and of their anti-cholinesterase activity and bronchospastic properties] In: Mikhel'son, M. Ia. Fiziologicheskaya rol' atsetilkholina i izyskanie novykh lekarstvennykh veshchestv, 1957, p. 245-53. Merck index, 1960, p. 326.

KEAM PREPARATION (Preparat KEAM)

Synonyms: Carbolineum, Karbolineum.

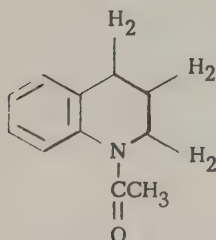
Concentrated emulsion of anthracene oil.
Agricultural insecticide, acaricide and fungicide.

Medved, L. I. Gigiena truda i primeneni insektofungitsidov v sel'skom khoziaistve, 1958, p. 124. Merck index, 1960, O. 209.

KIUZOL-A

Synonym: RP-99.

1-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline:



Insect-repellent.

Zolotarev, E. Kh., & Tarabukhin, I. A. [Results of Kiuzol effectiveness tests] Med Parazit, 1959, 28: No. 2, p. 178-85.

KIUZOL-F

Synonym: RP-122.

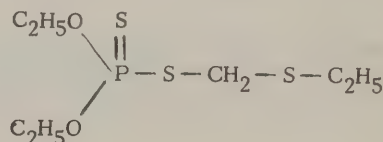
1-formyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline:

Insect repellent.

Zolotarev, E. Kh., & Tarabukhin, I. A. [Results of Kiuzol effectiveness tests] Med Parazit, 1959, 28: No. 2, p. 178-85.

L-11-6

0,0-diethyl S-(ethylthio)methylphosphorodithionate:



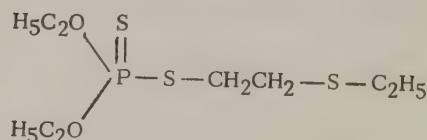
Agricultural insecticide.

Nemirovskii, N. L., & Meerovich, G. I. [A method for the determination of L-11-6, an organic phosphate insecticide, in the air of workshops] Gig Sanit, 1959, 24: No. 7, p. 80-1.

M-74

Synonyms: Thiosystox, Tiosistoks.

0,0-diethyl S-[2(ethylthio)ethyl]phosphorodithionate:



Anticholinesterase insecticide.

Semenov, I. V., & Fruentov, N. K. [Structural comparison of a series of new organic phosphate compounds and of their anti-cholinesterase activity and bronchospastic properties] In: Mikhel'son, M. Ia. Fiziologicheskaya rol' atsetilkholina i izyskanie novykh lekarstvennykh veshchestv, 1957, p. 245-53.

M-81

0,0-dimethyl S-[2(ethylthio)ethyl]phosphorodithionate:

Agricultural insecticide.

Medved, L. I. Gigiena truda i primenenii insektofungitsidov v sel'skom khoziaistve, 1958, p. 83.

M-82

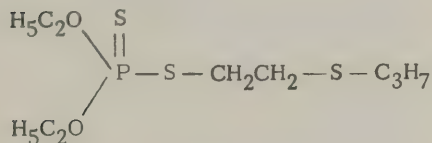
0,0-dimethyl S-[2-(methylthio)ethyl]phosphorodithionate:

Agricultural insecticide.

Medved, L. I. Gigiena truda i primenenii insektofungitsidov v sel'skom khoziaistve, 1958, p. 83.

M-85

0,0-diethyl S-[2(propylthio)ethyl]phosphorodithionate:



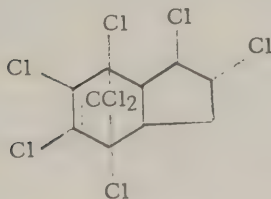
Anticholinesterase insecticide.

Semenov, L. V., & Fruentov, N. K. [Structural comparison of a series of new organic phosphate compounds and of their anti-cholinesterase activity and bronchospastic properties] In: Mikhel'son M. Ia. Fiziologicheskaya rol' atsetilkholina i izyskanie novykh lekarstvennykh veshchestv, 1957, p. 245-53.

M-410

Synonyms: CD-68, Chlordane, Octachlor, Octa-Klor, Preparation 1068, Toxichlor, Velsicol 1068.

1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3α,4,7,7α-hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene:

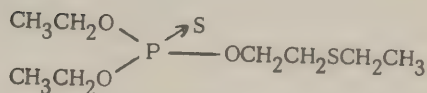


Nabokov, V. A. Kontaknye insektitsidy, 1958, p. 47. Merck index, 1960, p. 236.

MERCAPTOPHOS (Merkaptofos)

Synonyms: Bayer 8169, Demeton, Demeton-O, E-1059, Systox, Vnuran.

0,0-diethyl 0-[2(ethylthio)ethyl]-phosphorothionate:



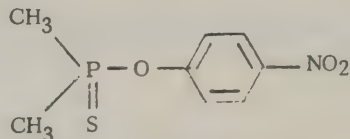
Anticholinesterase insecticide. see also ISOSYSTOX

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959, p. 83. Merck index, 1960, p. 326.

METAPHOS (Metafos)

Synonyms: Metacid, Methylparathion, Wofatox.

0,0-dimethyl-0-(4-nitrophenyl)-thiophosphate:



Agricultural insecto-fungicide.

Brakhnova, I. T. [Experimental data on the toxicology of Metaphos] Farmakol Toksikol, 1957, 20: No. 3, p. 78-81. Merck index, 1960, p. 659.

METHYLETHYLTHIOPHOS (Metiletiltiofos)

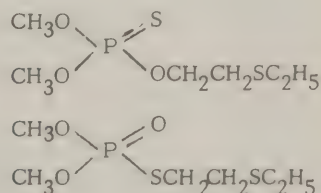
A highly toxic agricultural insecticide tested as a possible substitute for Parathion.

Gnoevaia, V. L., et al. [Evaluation of a new insecticide Methylethylthiophos with special reference to food hygiene] Gig Sanit, 1959, 24: No. 5, p. 34-9.

METHYLSYSTOX (Metilsistoks)

Synonyms: Metasytox, Preparation 4404.

Mixture of two isomers of dimethyl-β-ethylmercaptoethyl thiophosphate.



Agricultural insecticide.

Statsek, N. K. [Experimental data on the toxicity of Methylsystox] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22: No. 6, p. 559-65. Merck index, 1960, p. 660.

MUKHOMOR

A brand of fly-paper containing insecticides such as Chlorophos.

Lineva, V. A., et al. [Use of dry "Mukhomor" with Chlorophos as the active substance in fly control] Med Parazit, 1960, 29: No. 3, p. 330-4.

NIUIF-1

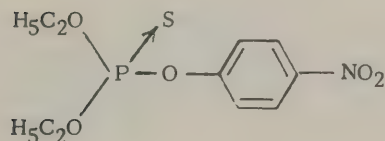
Aqueous solution of ethylmercuriphosphate. Used in agriculture.

Sosnovik, I. Ia. Klinika i profilaktika otravlenii iadokhimiKatami, 1959, p. 67.

NIUIF-100

Synonyms: Alkron, Aphamite, Corthion, DNTP, E-605, Ecatox, Etilon, Niran, PAC, Paraphos, Parathion, T-47, Thiophos, Tiofos, Tox-47.

0,0-diethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate:

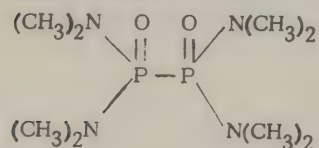


Iagan, Iu. S. [Experimental data on the treatment of Thiophos poisoning] Farmakol Toksikol, 1956, 19: No. 2, p. 49-52. Merck index, 1960, p. 773.

OCTAMETHYL (Oktametil)

Synonyms: A-15, E-3314, OMPA, Pestox III, Schradan, Shradan.

octamethyl pyrophosphoramidate:



Cholinergic insecticide.

Zhurzhinskii, V. K. [Pharmacological properties of Octamethyl] Tr Leningrad Stanitarnogig Med Inst, 1959, 47: p. 238-42. Merck

index, 1960, p. 741.

OK-1

dibutyl adipate:

Insect-repellent.

Gladkikh, S. G., & Shvetsova-Shilovskaia, K. D. [Effective preparations for the protection from ticks] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 35-9.

OK-2

N-butylacetanilide:

Insect-repellent.

Gladkikh, S. G., & Shvetsova-Shilovskaia, K. D. [Effective preparations for the protection from ticks] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 35-9.

OK-3

Equiproportional mixture of the following components:

Dibutyl Adipate
Isoamyl Mandelate
N-butylacetanilide

Insect-repellent.

Gladkikh, S. G., & Shvetsova-Shilovskaia, K. D. [Effective preparations for the protection from ticks] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 35-9.

OK-4

Equiproportional mixture of the following components:

Dibutyl Adipate
Benzyl Benzoate
N-butylacetanilide

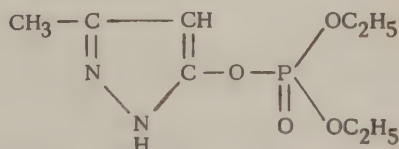
Insect-repellent.

Gladkikh, S. G., & Shvetsova-Shilovskaia, K. D. [Effective preparations for the protection from ticks] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 35-9.

PARASOXON (Parazokson)

Synonym: G-24483.

3-methyl-5-pyrazolyl diethyl ester of phosphoric acid:



Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 83.

PREPARATION 47

"rhodanized chlorex". Agricultural insecticide.

Sosnovik, I. Ia. Klinika i profilaktika otravlenii iadokhimikatami, 1959. p. 66.

PROTARS

Mixture of the following components:

Calcium Arsenite 14-18 o/o

Talc or Phosphate Fertilizer 82-86 o/o

Insecticide and mordant substance.

Medved, L. I. Gigiena truda pri primeneni

insektofungitsidov v sel'skom khoziaistve, 1958. p. 35.

PYRAMAT (Piramat)

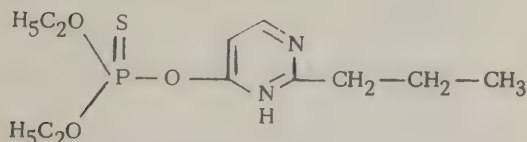
(2-propyl-4-methyl-6-pyrimidinyl) dimethyl carbate:

Contact insecticide.

Nabokov, V. A. Kontaknye insektitsidy, 1958. p. 32.

PYRAZINON (Pirazinon)

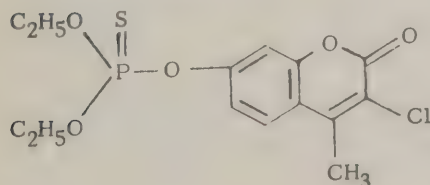
0,0-diethyl 0-(2-propyl-4-pyrimidinyl) ester of phosphorothioic acid:



Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 83.

RESITOX (Rezitoks)

3-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin diethoxythiophosphoric acid ester:



Chloro-analogue of Potasan.

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 84.

RP-1

dimethyl ester of tetrahydrophthalic acid:

Insect-repellent.

Smirnov, O. V., & Bocharov, A. P. [A combined method for human protection from blood-sucking insects] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 32-5.

RP-2

dimethyl ester of methyltetrahydrophthalic acid:

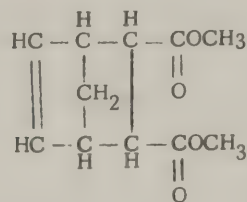
Insect-repellent.

Smirnov, O. V., & Bocharov, A. P. [A combined method for human protection from blood-sucking insects] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 32-5.

RP-50

Synonyms: Dimalone, Dimethyl Carbate.

dimethyl ester of 3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalic acid:



Insect-repellent.

Gladkikh, S. G., & Shvetsova-Shilovskaya, K. D. [Effective preparations for the protection from ticks] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 35-9.

RP-105

1-butyryl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline:

Insect-repellent.

Gladkikh, S. G., & Shvetsova-Shilovskaya, K. D. [Effective preparations for the protection from ticks] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 35-9.

RP-143

"A mixture of 1-acyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines from industrial fractions".

Insect-repellent.

Gladkikh, S. G., & Shvessova-Shilovskaia, K. D. [Effective preparations for the protection from ticks] Voennomed Zh, 1959, No. 8, p. 35-9.

VMA-M-1 CREAM (Krem VMA-M-1)

dimethyl phthalate:

Insect-repellent ointment.

[VMA-M-1 Cream] Farm Zh, 1959, 14: No. 3, p. 82.

LOCAL ANESTHETICS

ADRECAINE (Adrekain)

Anesthetic solution containing the following components:

Procaine	2.0 o/o
Epinephrine	0.005 o/o

Bol'shaia meditsinskaia entsiklopediia, 1956, p. 250.

ANESTHESOL (Anestezol)

Suppositories containing the following components:

Ethyl p-Aminobenzoate	0.05 g
<u>Polygonum hydropiper</u>	0.06 g
Zinc Oxide	0.016 g
Activated Charcoal	0.01 g
Fatty Base	2.2 g

Used in the treatment of hemorrhoids.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 234.

ANUSOL (Anuzol)

Suppositories containing the following components:

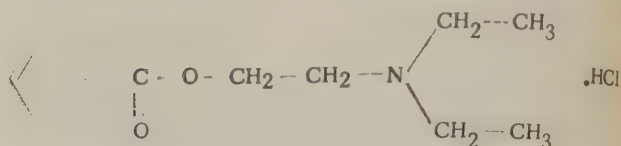
<u>Atropa belladonna</u> extract	0.02 g
Bismuth Tribromphenate	0.1 g
Zinc Sulfate	0.05 g
Glycerin	0.12 g
Fatty Base	2.0 g

Used in therapy of hemorrhoids and anal fissures.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 120.

BENCAINE (Benkain)

2-diethylaminoethyl benzoate hydrochloride:



Procaine-like anesthetic.

Vedeneeva, Z. I. [Role of the amino group in the benzene ring in local-anesthetic and resorptive activities of Novocaine: comparative characteristics of Novocaine and Bencaine] Farmokol Toksikol, 1956, 19 : No. 1, p. 9-11.

BETHIOL (Betiol)

Suppositories containing the following components:

<u>Atropa belladonna</u>	0.015 g
Ichthammol	2.0 g
Fatty Base	1.18 g

Used in therapy of hemorrhoids and anal fissures.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 120.

CICHOL (Tsikhol)

Sodium Cholate and Citral mixture.

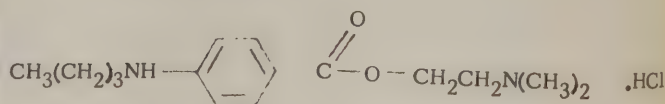
Used as a local analgesic in ophthalmological therapy.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 294.

DICAINE (Dikain)

Synonyms: Amethocaine, Anethaine, Butethanol, Contralgin, Decicaine, Landocaine, Niphanoid, Pantocaine, Pontocaine, Rexocaine, Tetracaine.

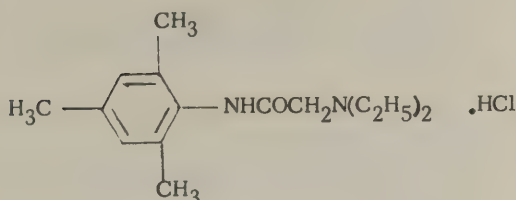
2-dimethylaminoethyl p-butylaminobenzoate hydrochloride:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 238. New & nonofficial remedies, 1957, p. 46.

MESOCAINE (Mezokain)

N-(diethylaminoacetyl)-2,4,6-trimethyl-aniline hydrochloride:



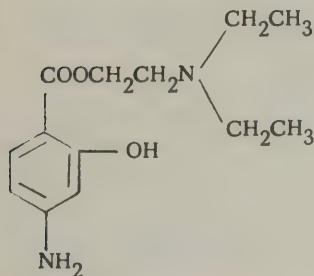
Local anesthetic more effective in conduction and infiltration anesthesia than Procaine or Xylocaine and less effective in surface anesthesia than Xylocaine.

Prianishnikova, N. T. [Pharmacology of Mesocaine] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22 : No. 2, p. 138-43.

PASCAINE (Paskain)

Synonyms: Hydroxynovocaine, Hydroxyprocaine, Oxycaïne, Oxyprocain.

2-diethylaminoethyl p-aminosalicylate:



Vinogradov, V. M. [Local anesthetic and anti-arrhythmic properties of Pascaïne (hydroxynovocaine paraaminosalicylate)] Farmakol Toksikol, 1957, 20 : No. 6, p. 34-9. Merck index, 1960, p. 764.

SHINKAVERSKII'S MIXTURE (Ridina Shinkaver-skogo)

Anesthetic mixture containing the following components:

Ethyl p-aminobenzoate	3.0 g
Tetracaine	0.5 g
Menthol	0.05 g
Ether	6.0 g
Ethyl Alcohol	3.0 g
Chloroform	1.0 g
Distilled water	1.0 g

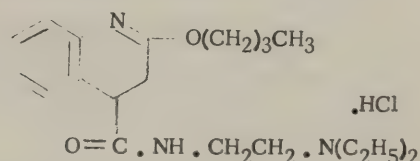
Used as a short-duration anesthetic in urological and dental practice.

[Shinkavetskii's mixture] Farm Zh, 1959, 14 : No. 4, p. 89.

SOVCAINE (Sovkain)

Synonyms: Benzolin, Cincaïne, Cinchocaine, Dibucaine, Nupercaine, Nuperol, Percaine, Percamine, Quinocaine.

2-butoxy-N-(2-diethylaminoethyl)cinchoninamide hydrochloride:

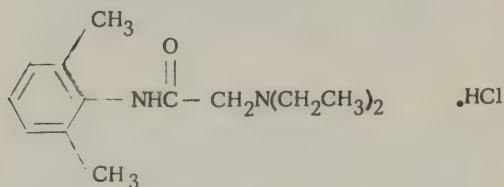


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 240. Merck index, 1960, p. 342.

XYCAINE (Ksikain)

Synonyms: Astracaine, Lidocaine Hydrochloride, Lignocaine, LL-30, Maricaine, Xylocaine, Xylotox.

2-diethylamino-2',6'-acetoxyllidide hydrochloride:



Kudriashova, N. I., & Khromov-Borisov, N. V. [Synthesis of Xycaine] Med Promyshl SSSR, 1959, 13: No. 7, p. 32-5. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED PREPARATIONS

ANTISTRUMIN

Tablets containing 0.001 g of Potassium Iodide.
Used in prevention of endemic goiter.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 430.

BILIARIN

Bile preparation.
Emulsion used externally in the treatment of spondylolisthesis, ankylosing spondyloarthritis, etc.

Levin, N. [Legalization of Biliarin] Med Rabot, 1960, No. 66, p. 3.

CHAINYI GRIB

Synonyms: Chainyi Kvas, Iaponskaia Matka, Iaponskii Grib, Kambukha, Kambukhal, Manchzhurskii Grib.

A product of symbiotic culture of Brown's Acetobacter, yeasts, and Herman's Bacterium xylinoides and Bacterium gluconicum.

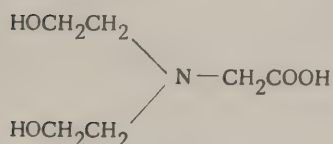
Used in popular medicine in senile processes and tested clinically in arteriosclerosis, arteriosclerotic hypertension, tonsillitis, respiratory conditions, diarrheas and bacillary dysentery.

Barbanchik, G. F. Chainyi grib i ego lechebnye svoistva, 1957.

DIETHYLOLGLYCINE (Dietilolglitsin)

Synonym: Fe-3-Specific.

N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-glycine:



Remizov, A. L. [Diethylolglycine as a buffer in biochemical studies] Biokhimiia, 1960, 25: No. 2, p. 223-7. McMahon, F. G. A comparison of the effect of Fe-3-Specific, Versenol, and calcium disodium versenate on urinary iron excretion in a patient with hemochromatosis.

Lab Clin Med, 1956, 48: p. 589-602.

ENDOXYCRINE (Endoksikrin)

Embryonic preparation stimulating oxidative processes in the organism. Used in therapy of obesity.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 439.

GLYCEROPHOSPHENE (Glitserofosfen)

Synonyms: Calcium Glycerinophosphate, Calcium Glycerophosphate, Neurosin.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 424. Merck index, 1960 p. 193.

KEFIR

Cow milk fermented by Kefir grains.

(Saccharomyces kefir is the fermenting agent of Kefir grains)

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959, p. 62.

LEUCINE (Leitsin)

Amino acid mixture containing the following components:

Leucine	3.0 o/o
Glutamic Acid	0.5 o/o
Glycine	3.0 o/o
Glucose	10.0 o/o
Sorbose	5.0 o/o
Sodium Chloride	1.0 o/o
Water	

Used in therapy of carbohydrate metabolism disorders with biliary hyposecretion, anemias, toxemias, muscular dystrophy, sequelae of poliomyelitis, neuritis and mental disorders.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 380.

LIPOTON

White dye containing the following components:

Zinc Sulfate
Barium Sulfate
Zinc Oxide

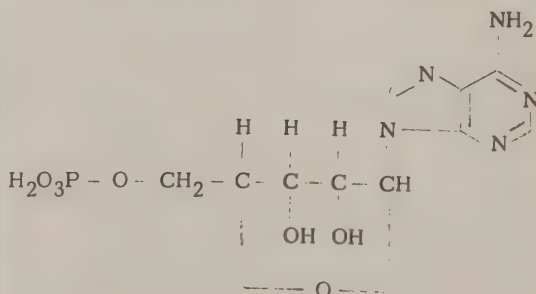
Lipoton is a photosensitive preparation turning dark in the presence of ultraviolet rays and it is used in determining the intensity of solar and artificial ultraviolet radiations.

Komarova, L. A. Lechebnoe i profilakticheskoe primeneniye ultrafioletovykh luchei, 1958, p. 47.

MAP

Synonyms: AMP, Cardiomone, Ergadenylic Acid, Lycedan, Muscle Adenylic Acid, My-B-Den, Myshechno-Adenilovyi Preparat, Phosaden.

5-adenylic acid:



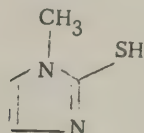
Used in dystrophy and sclerosis of the myocardium, stenocardia, hypertension, peripheral vasospasms, etc.

Aronovich, G. D. Farmakoterapevticheskii spravochnik nevropatologa, 1959. p. 123.
Merck index, 1960. p. 21.

MERCAZOLYL (Merkazolil)

Synonyms: Favistan, Mercazole, Methimazole, Methothylin, Strumazole, Tapazole, Thiamazole, Thycapzol.

1-methyl-2-mercaptoimidazole:



A thyroid antagonist

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 369. New & nonofficial drugs, 1960, p. 616.

NATROG

sodium 2,3,4-trihydroxyglutarate:

Used as a stabilizer in blood preservation.

Vasilev, P. S., & Rudashevskaya, M. M. [Effect of carbohydrates on the erythrocytes stabilized by Natrog— sodium salt of tri-oxyglutaric acid] Probl Gemat, 1960, 5 : No. 3, p. 39-43.

ONYCHOLYSIN (Onikhholizin)

A mixture giving alkaline reaction in aqueous solution containing the following components:

Barium Sulfate	15 o/o
Talcum	85 o/o

Used as a softening agent for horny growths of the skin, hair and nails.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 633.

OSTEOPLAST

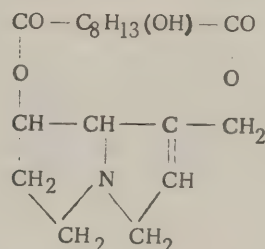
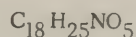
A preparation containing epoxy Resorcinol resin with bone powder or fibrin.

Used as a glue in therapy of bone fractures.

Golovin, G. V. [Clinical use of Osteoplast bone-gluing method] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1959, 83 : No. 7, p. 45-53.

SENECIPHYLLINE (Senetsifillin)

Senecio platyphyllus alkaloid:



Degtiarev, V. F. [Conductimetric determination of Seneciphylline and Platyphylline] Med Promysl SSSR, 1959, 13: No. 12, p. 35-40.

SOPHORINE (Soforin)

Alcoholic extract of Sophora japonica. Non-toxic drug with wound-regenerating properties used in therapy of suppurative and ulcerative lesions.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, razreshennykh k vypusku v 1956 g. Farmakologicheskimi komitetom Uchenogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniia SSSR, 1958. p. 80.

SPERMOCRINE (Spermokrin)

Synonyms: Gerontine, Musculamine, Neuridine, Spermine, Spermol.

N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)-1,4-butanediamine:

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 204. Merck index, 1960. p. 971.

SUDORIFIC TEA No. 1 (Potogonnyi Chai No. 1)

Aqueous extract prepared from the equiproportional mixture of linden flowers and raspberries.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 217.

SUDORIFIC TEA No. 2 (Potogonnyi Chai No. 2)

Aqueous extract prepared from a mixture of raspberries, Tussilago farfara and Origanum vulgare.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 217.

SZHK PREPARATION (Preparat SZHK)

Synonyms: Pregnant Mare Serum, Syvorotka Zhebernykh Kobyl.

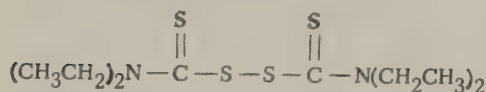
Veterinary preparation used to promote multiple pregnancies.

Shchulov, V. V. [The SZHK preparation as a powerful agent in the development of animal husbandry] Veterinariia, 1959, 36: No. 11, p. 12-5.

TETURAM

Synonyms: Abstynyl, Antabuse, Antaethyl, Antaetil, Antiaethan, Contrapot, Cronetal, Disulfiram, Exhorran, Refusal, Tetradin, Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide, Thiuram, Tiuram, TTD.

bis(diethylthiocarbamyl) disulfide:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 448. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 664.

THALLIUM PLASTER (Tallievyl Plastyr)

Depilatory plaster containing Thallium Acetate.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 632.

VASOGEN (Vazogen)

Synonyms: Vasoliment, Vazoliment.

A mixture of the following components:

Oleic Acid	30 o/o
10 o/o Alcoholic Ammonia	
Solution	10 o/o
Liquid Petrolatum	60 o/o

Used as a base for ointments.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 626.

OXYTOCICS

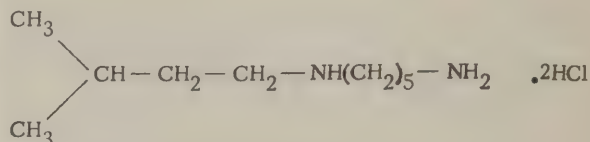
ERGOTAL

A mixture of phosphate salts of Ergot alkaloids.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 301.

ISOVERIN (Izoverin)

N-Isoamyl-cadaverine dihydrochloride:



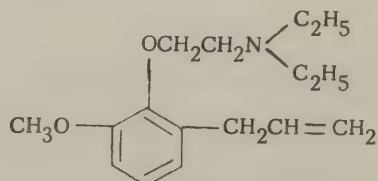
Used in labor and in puerperium and in therapy of late pregnancy toxemias.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 229.

PREGNANTOL

Synonyms: Clavitol, Gravitol, Uterol.

2-(2-allyl-6-methoxyphenoxy)triethylamine:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 229. Merck index, 1960. p. 498.

PHYTONCIDES

ALLILCHEP

Alcoholic extract of Allium cepa.

Used in therapy of intestinal atony, diarrhea and arteriosclerosis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 602.

ALLILGLYCER (Allilglitser)

Onion phytoncide in Glycerin.

Used in therapy of vaginal trichomoniasis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 602.

ALLILSAT

40 o/o alcoholic garlic extract.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 602.

IMANIN

Hypericum perforatum extract.

Used externally in the treatment of fresh wounds, burns, ulcers, abscesses, phlegmons, pyoderma, mastitis, carbuncles, furunculosis, nipple fissures, etc.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 602.

PIKHTOFORM

Native phytoncide with bactericidal and protistocidal properties obtained from desiccated Abies sibirica needles.

Povolotskii, Sh. I. [Biological properties of Abies sibirica needles] Antibiotiki, 1959, 4 : No. 4, p. 114-5.

URSALL (Urzall)

Ether extract of Allium ursivum.

Used in therapy of vaginal trichomoniasis and gonorrhea.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 602.

PLASMA SUBSTITUTES

(Including Anti-Hypoproteinemic and Anti-Shock Preparations)

AM-4 SOLUTION (Rastvor AM-4)

Synonyms: Akumarin, Babskii's Solution, Rastvor Babskogo.

Plasma-expander prepared from sea water saturated with carbonic acid.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958. p. 37.

AMINOKROVIN

Product of acid hydrolysis of human blood or its products. Used in therapy of hypoproteinemia, surgical conditions, wounds, suppurative conditions, intestinal obstruction, radiation sickness and intoxications.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958. p. 131.

AMINOL

Cattle blood protein hydrolysate containing all essential amino acids and free of anaphylactogenic, toxic and pyrogenic substances.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958. p. 116.

AMINOPEPTIDE

Product of enzymatic hydrolysis of cattle blood protein. Used in therapy of hypoproteinemia, surgical conditions, wounds, suppurative processes, intestinal obstruction, radiation sickness, and intoxications.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 383.

AMINOPHOSPHOLIPID (Aminofosfolipid)

A plasma-substitute obtained from whole cattle blood by means of heating and digestion by proteases from the hog pancreas. 100 cc of Aminophospholipid solution contains the following components:

Total Nitrogen	0.85 g
Amino Nitrogen	0.87 g
Tryptophan	0.210 g
Methionine	0.199 g
Calcium	traces
Phosphorus	0.010 g
Iron	0.0015 g
Solid Residue	5.79 g

Golubev, T. I. [A new preparation of parenteral feeding — Aminophospholipid] Vop Pitan, 1960, 19: No. 1, p. 35-8.

AMINORASTIN

A hydrolysate of leguminous plant proteins. Tested as a possible blood substitute.

Chaplygina, Z. A., & Znamenskaia, T. V. [Amino-acid composition of protein hydrolysates used therapeutically] Probl Gemat, 1957, 2: No. 2, p. 41-6.

AP SOLUTION (Rastvor AP)

Non-toxic and non-anaphylactogenic solution of polysaccharide fractions obtained by hydrolysis of Amylopectin.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958. p. 80.

ASRATIAN'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION A (Protivoshokovaya Zhidkost Asratiana A)

Plasma-substitute solution containing the following components:

Sodium Bromide	0.75 g
Sodium Chloride	8.0 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	0.6 g
Distilled Water to	500.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 138.

ASRATIAN'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION B

Solution I:

Calcium Chloride	1.0 g
Glucose	17.0 cc
Hedonal	0.7 g
Rectified Alcohol	15.0 cc
Distilled Water	50.0 cc

Solution II:

Calcium Chloride	1.5 g
Glucose	17.0 cc
Urethane	0.6 g
Barbital	0.15 g
Distilled Water	50.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 138.

BANAITS' ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION (Protivoshokovaia Zhidkost Banaitisa)

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Rectified Alcohol	25.0 cc
Glucose	25.0 cc
Sodium Bromide	2.0 g
1 o/o Morphine	1.0 g
Distilled Water	250.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N., Plazmozame-shchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 138.

BELENKII'S THERAPEUTIC SERUM (Lechebnaia Syvorotka Belenkogo)

Synonym: LSB.

Antigen-free plasma-substitute prepared from the blood drained from cattle after the induction of massive hemorrhage. The serum is enriched with hemopoietic substances. Used in therapy and prevention of shock in hemorrhage and burns and in therapy of peritonitis, intestinal obstruction, suppurative conditions and intoxications.

Chertkov, I. L. Iskusstvennye zameniteli krovi, 1958, p. 26.

BELIAKOV-PETROV ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION (Protivoshokovyi Rastvor Beliakova i Petrova)

Plasma substitute containing the following substances:

Sodium Bromide	1.0 g
Caffeine	0.2 g
Syncol	400.0 cc
Plasma	40.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock with or without 0.01 g of Morphine.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 140.

BIORASTIN

Non-toxic and pyrogen-free solution of leguminous plant proteins.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 82.

BK-8

Synonyms: Belkovyi Krovezamenitel BK-8, BK-8 Serum, Syvorotka BK-8.

Antigen-free cattle blood preparation. Used in therapy and prevention of shock in hemorrhage and burns and in therapy of peritonitis, intestinal obstruction, suppurative conditions and intoxications.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 65.

CHLORIDE PLASMA (Khloridnaia Plazma)

Blood plasma preparation containing in addition 3 o/o of Sodium Chloride and 2 o/o of Glucose. Used in therapy of shock.

Voskoboinikov, N. M. [Transfusion of Chloride Plasma in complex therapy of burns] Ortop Travm Protez, 1959, 20: No. 9, p. 61-5.

COLLOIDAL INFUSIN (Kolloidnyi Infuzin)

Composition of 1000 cc of solution:

Sodium Chloride	7.5 g
Magnesium Chloride	0.1 g
Potassium Chloride	0.2 g
Mono-substituted Sodium Carbonate	2.8 g
Antigen-free Casein	40.2 cc
Distilled Water	

Chertkov, I. L. Iskusstvennye zameniteli krovi, 1958, p. 26.

FEDOROV'S NARCOTIC-ANTISHOCK SOLUTION (Narkozno-Protivoshokovaia Zhidkost Fedorova)

A solution containing the following components:

Saline solution of Sodium Bicarbonate 1:1000	250.0 cc
Eucodal	0.002 g
Ephedrine	0.005 g

Petrov, I. R. [Current status of the problem of anti-shock solutions] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1956, 77: No. 6, p. 24-32.

FERROFUZIN

Solution containing the following components:

Gelatin	10.0 g
Sodium Chloride	9.0 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	0.2 g
Glucose	1.0 g
Colloidal Iron	0.047—0.05 g

Distilled Water to 1000.0 cc
Used in prevention and therapy of shock.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959, p. 85.

FERROFUZIN No. 3

Solution containing the following substances:

Sodium Chloride	9.0 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	0.2 g
Sodium Salicylate	0.1 g
Glucose	1.0 g
Gelatin	10.0 g
Colloidal Iron	0.05 g
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in prevention and control of shock and in hemostatic therapy of functional uterine and parenchymatous hemorrhages.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959, p. 210.

FILATOV'S SOLUTION No. 28 (Rastvor Filatova No. 28)

Synonyms: Anti-Shock Solution No. 28, Protivoshokovyi Rastvor No. 28.

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	7.5 g
Glucose	40.0 cc
Magnesium Sulfate	3.0 g
Hedonal	1.2 g
Rivanol	0.01 g
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Hedonal can be replaced by 0.3 g of Barbitol or 0.015 g of Morphine; Rivanol can be replaced by 0.001 g of Acriflavine. Used in therapy of shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaisushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 138.

KS SOLUTION (Rastvor KS)

Synonyms: Boiled Serum, Kipiachenaia Syvorotka, L-120.

Plasma substitute obtained by boiling one part of sterile cattle serum in 8 parts of distilled water until the total volume evaporates to the original amount of serum.

Bogomolova, L. G. [New heterologous protein solution KS-120] Sovrem Probl Gemat Pereliv Krovi, 1959, No. 34, p. 39-46.

teinemias, surgical conditions, wounds, suppurative conditions, intestinal obstruction, radiation sickness and intoxications.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaisushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 121.

LIPK ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION No. 43 (Protivoshokovyi Rastvor LIPK No. 43)

Synonym: Filatov's Solution No. 43, LIPK-43.

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	8.0 g
Glucose	50.0 cc
Rectified Alcohol	50.0 cc
Calcium Chloride	0.2 g
Methylene Blue	0.002 g
Barbital	0.8 g
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in therapy of severe shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaisushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 138.

NAPRIN

Synonyms: Neantigennyi Protein, Non-Antigenic Protein.

Antigen-free plasma substitute obtained from various animal and vegetable proteins.

Chertkov, I. L. Iskusstvennye zameniteli krovi, 1958, p. 25.

NON-ANAPHYLACTOGENIC SERUM No. 24 (Neanafilaktogennaia Syvorotka No. 24)

Cattle blood preparation.

Chertkov, I. L. Iskusstvennye zameniteli krovi, 1958, p. 34.

PARENTERIN

Plasma substitute prepared from cattle blood by means of thermal treatment in the presence of an acid medium and neutralization by formaldehyde and ammonia.

Zhuravleva, L. I. [Use of Parenterin in the treatment of mental patients] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1959, 59: No. 5, p. 590-2.

PETROV'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION (Protivoshokovaia Zhidkost Petrova)

Hypertonic solution containing the following components:

L-103

Synonyms: Gidrolizin, Hydrolysin.

A product of acid hydrolysis of cattle blood proteins with 2 o/o of Glucose. Used in hypopro-

Rectified Alcohol	40.0 cc
Glucose	50.0 cc
Sodium Bromide	1.0 g
Distilled Water	450.0 cc

Petrov, I. R. [Current status of the problem of anti-shock solutions] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1956, 77: No. 6, p. 24-32.

PETROV'S PLASMA-SUBSTITUTE SOLUTION

(Krovezameshchaiushchaia Zhidkost Petrova)

Solution containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	1.5 g
Potassium Chloride	0.02 g
Calcium Chloride	0.01 g
Citrated Blood	10.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock, severe hemorrhage, anaerobic infections, septicemias and secondary anemias.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 395.

PLASMA-SUBSTITUTE SOLUTION No. 3 (Krovezameshchaiushchii Rastvor No. 3)

Synonym: Petrov-Filatov's Solution.

Solution containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	15.0 g
Calcium Chloride	0.1 g
Potassium Chloride	0.2 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	0.1 g
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock and dehydration in intestinal obstruction, burns, septicemia, diarrheas, emaciation and similar conditions.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 39.

POLOSUKHIN'S HYPERTONIC ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION (Protivoshokovyi Gipertonicheski Rastvor Polosukhina)

Sodium Chloride	25.0 g
Calcium Chloride	1.5 g
Hyposulfite	0.5 g
Distilled water	500.0 cc

Petrov, I. R. [Current status of the problem of antishock solutions] Vestn Khir Grekov, 1956, 77: No. 6, p. 24-32.

POLYGLUCIN (Poligliukin)

Synonyms: Dextran, Dextraven, Expandex, Gentrin, Intradex, Macrodex, Macrose, Onkotin, Plavolex.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 390. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 478.

POPOV'S PLASMA-SUBSTITUTE SOLUTION No. 3 (Krovezameshchaiushchii Rastvor Popova No. 3)

Synonyms: Popov's Solution No. 3, Zhidkost Popova No. 3.

Solution containing the following components:

Glucose	150.0 cc
Sodium Chloride	15.0 g
Calcium Chloride	0.2 g
Potassium Chloride	0.2 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	4.0 g
Rectified Alcohol	100.0 cc
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in therapy of traumatic shock with a moderate hemorrhage.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 136.

PVP SOLUTION

Non-toxic and non-anaphylactogenic Polyvinylpyrrolidone solution.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 106.

SELTSOVSKII'S NARCOTIC MIXTURE (Narkoznaia Smes Seltsovskogo)

Solution containing the following components:

Glucose	16.2 cc
Rectified Alcohol	45.0 cc
Scopolamine	0.00015 g
1 o/o Morphine	1.0 g
Distilled Water	300.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 138.

SERUM PROTEIN No. 1 (Syvorotochnyi Belok No. 1)

Plasma substitute prepared from cattle blood.

Chertkov, I. L. Iskusstvennye zameniteli krvi, 1958, p. 34.

STIMULEN

Colloidal 18.8 o/o Glucose and Fructose solution containing in addition minerals and vitamins B and C.

Used in therapy of hemorrhage and shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 79.

SUBSIDOL

Synonym: Tutofusin.

Physiological saline solution of Rutin.

Used as a short-duration plasma-expander.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozameshchaiushchie rastvory, 1958, p. 42.

SYNOL (Sinkol)

6 o/o solution of hydrolyzed Dextran in 0.9 o/o Sodium Chloride solution.
Used in the prevention and therapy of shock in surgery, trauma and burns.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 391.

TSIPK NARCOTIC-ANTISHOCK SOLUTION

(Narkozno-Protivoshkovaia Zhidkost TSIPK)

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	15.0 g
Calcium Chloride	2.0 g
Dihydrohydroxycodone	0.08 g
Ephedrine	0.2 g
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in the treatment of traumatic shock.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 396.

TSIPK SALINE-ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION

(Solevaia Gliukozno-Spirtovaia Zhidkost TSIPK)

Synonym: Seltsovskii's Solution.

A solution containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	7.0 g
Potassium Chloride	0.2 g
Magnesium Sulfate	0.94 g
Glucose	54.0 cc
Vibel's Solution	3.3 cc

(100 cc of solution contains 10 cc of 0.1 N Hydrochloric Acid, 0.525 g of Sodium Chloride and Distilled Water)

Rectified Alcohol	80.0 cc
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaisushchie rastvory, 1958. p. 136.

TSIPK SEROTRANSFUSIN (Serotransfuzin TSIPK)

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Sodium Chloride	7.5 g
Potassium Chloride	0.2 g
Magnesium Chloride	0.1 g
Mono-substituted Sodium Phosphate	0.052 g
Di-substituted Sodium Phosphate	0.476 g
Glucose	10.0 cc
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in the treatment of shock without hemorrhage, moderate hemorrhage, burns, severe intoxications, dehydration and suppurative infections.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 394.

TSOLIPK No. 1

Cattle serum-protein hydrolysate.

Vasilev, P. S., et al. [New TSOLIPK protein preparations for intravenous administration] Sovrem Probl Gemat Pereliv Krovi, 1959, No. 34, p. 47-58.

TSOLIPK No. 2a

Synonym: Grozdov's Solution No. 2a.

Plasma substitute containing the following substances:

Rectified Alcohol	50.0 cc
Glucose	50.0 cc
Thecodine	0.04 g
Defibrinated Plasma	100.0 cc
Distilled Water to	500.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaisushchie rastvory, 1958. p. 141.

TSOLIPK No. 4a.

Synonym: Grozdov's Solution No. 4a.

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Ethyl Alcohol	50.0 cc
Glucose	50.0 cc
Urethane	1.0 g
Barbital	0.1 g
Sodium Bromide	0.5 g
Defibrinated Plasma	100.0 cc
Distilled Water to	500.0 cc

Used in therapy of various forms of shock.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 211.

TSOLIPK No. 5

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Glucose	50.0 cc
Ephedrine	0.2 g
Dihydrohydroxycodone	0.8 g
Ethyl Alcohol	50.0 cc
Dry Plasma	
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in therapy and prevention of traumatic, surgical and toxemic shock.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 397.

TSOLIPK No. 6

A solution containing the following components:

Dihydrohydroxycodine	0.01 g
Ephedrine	0.05 g
Sodium Chloride	4.5 g
Albumin	5.0 g
Glucose	60.0 g
Ethyl Alcohol	40.0 cc
Distilled Water	500.0 cc

Used in shock therapy.

Polushina, T. V., et al. [Anti-shock solution containing plasma albumin from donor's blood] Probl Gemat, 1960, 5: No. 3, p. 52-5.

TSOLIPK No. 9

A solution containing the following components:

Acid Sodium Lactate	7.0 g
Saccharose	80.0 cc
Glucose	12.0 cc
Sulfacyl Sodium	2.0 g
Rivanol	0.012 g
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in blood preservation in equiproportional amounts.

Indenbaum, I. S. Lekarstvennye preparaty, 1959. p. 120.

TSOLIPK PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE (Belkovyi Gidrolizat TSOLIPK)

Product of acid hydrolysis of Casein proteins. Used subcutaneously or intravenously alone or with Glucose solution, blood and various plasma substitutes.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 382.

TSOLIPK SALINE INFUSIN (Solevoi Infuzin TSOLIPK)

Synonyms: Fedorov-Vasilev's Solution, Rastvor Fedorova-Vasileva, Solevoi Infuzin TSIPK, TSIPK Saline Infusin.

Plasma substitute containing the following components:

Potassium Chloride	0.2 g
Sodium Chloride	8.0 g
Calcium Chloride	0.25 g
Magnesium Sulfate	0.25 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	0.8 g
Mono-substituted Sodium Sulfate	0.13 g
Distilled Water to	1000.0 cc

Used in therapy of shock, hemorrhage and dehydration.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 393.

UBP-LIPK

Synonyms: Carbohydrate-Protein Plasma-Substitute, Uglevodno-Belkovyi Plazmozameni-tel.

A mixture of Syncol and human plasma.

Petrov, I. R., & Filatov, A. N. Plazmozame-shchaiushchie rastvory, 1958. p. 16.

PYROGENS

PYREXAL (Pireksal)

Purified protein-free pyrogenic preparation of bacterial origin.

Dzheksenbaev, O. Sh. [Mechanism of action of Pyrogenal] Pat Fiziol Eksp Ter, 1959, 3: No. 4, p. 49-51.

PYROGENAL (Pirogenal)

Purified protein-free pyrogenic preparation of bacterial origin.

Dzheksenbaev, O. Sh. [Mechanism of action of Pyrogenal] Pat Fiziol Eksp Ter, 1959, 3: No. 4, p. 49-51.

PYROMEN (Piromen)

Purified protein-free pyrogenic preparation of bacterial origin.

Dzheksenbaev, O. Sh. [Mechanism of action of Pyrogenal] Pat Fiziol Eksp Ter, 1959, 3: No. 4, p. 49-51.

SULFOZIN

1 o/o Sulfur suspension in Persic Oil. Used in pyrotherapy of schizophrania.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 548.

RADIO-PROTECTIVE PREPARATIONS

CYGEROL (Tsigerol)

cyclohexylgeranylacetic acid:

Used in the treatment of granulation and necrotic wounds, trophic ulcers, burns, persistent bone lesions and radiation ulcers.

Sedova, K. D. Annotatsii o lekarstvennykh sredstvakh, 1959. p. 91.

LINOL

A mixture of methyl esters of linoleic, linolenic and oleic acids. Used in radiation skin injuries.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 320.

MERCAMINE (Merkamin)

Synonyms: Becaptan, Bekaptan, Bikaptan, Cysteamine, Cysteinamine, Decarboxycysteine, Mercaptamine, Preparation 1573, Thioethanolamine, Tsisteamin, Tsisteinamin.

2-aminoethanethiol:

Saksonov, P. P., & Chernenko, G. T. [Effect of Mercamine on motor activity of the gastrointestinal system] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22: No. 6, p. 550-4. Merck index, 1960. p. 315.

SEDATIVES; HYPNOTICS;
GENERAL ANESTHETICS

BEKHTEREV'S DRAGEE (Drazhe Bekhtereva)

Dragees containing the following components:

Dry concentrate of <u>Adonis vernalis</u>	0.138 g
Potassium Bromide	0.25 g
Codeine	0.006 g

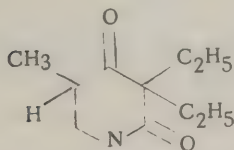
Used as a hypnotic.

Aronovich, G. D. Farmakoterapevticheski spravochnik nevrologa, 1959. p. 11.

DIMERIN

Synonyms: Methypylon, Noludar.

3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,4-piperidine-dione:

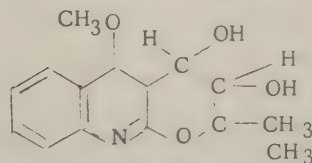


Short-duration hypnotic and sedative.

Strukov, I. T., et al. [Synthesis of new narcotics: Tetridin and Dimerin] Med Promyshl SSSR, 1959, 13: No. 9, p. 9-12. New & non-official drugs, 1960. p. 375.

DUBINIDINE

2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-5-methoxy- α , β -dihydropyranoquinoline:



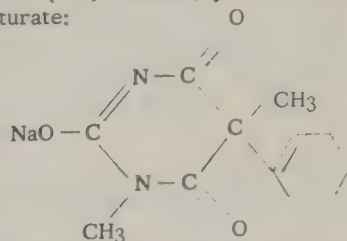
A slightly-toxic alkaloid of Haplophyllum dibium with depressant and anti-analeptic properties.

Polievtev, N. P. [Alkaloid Dubinidine and its antagonism toward analeptics] Izv Akad Nauk UzSSR Ser Med, 1959, No. 6, p. 66-71.

HEXENAL (Geksenal)

Synonyms: Cyclonal, Endodorm, Eudorm, Evipal Sodium, Evipan, Hexanastab, Hexobarbital Sodium, Hexobarbitone, Methexenyl, Methylhexobital, Noctivane, Novopan.

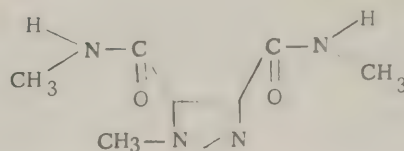
sodium 5-(1-cyclohexenyl)-1,5-dimethylbarbiturate:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 21. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 338.

IEM-168

N,N',1-trimethylimidazole-4,5-dicarboxamide



A caffeine-like drug depressing positive conditioned reflexes and intensifying hypnotic effect of barbiturates.

Borodkin, Iu. S. [Central effects of imidazole-dicarboxylic acid derivatives] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22: No. 1, p. 11-5.

KARMANOVA'S TABLETS (Tabletki Karmanovoi)

A mixture of the following components:

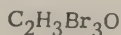
Phenobarbital	3,0 g
Sodium Bromide	4,0 g
Codeine	0,3 g
Strychnine Nitrate	0,03 g
Camphor	0,5 g
Calcium Glycerophosphate	12,0 g
Valeriana	

Used in therapy of various forms of epilepsy.

Aronovich, G. D. Farmakoterapevticheski spravochnik nevrologov, 1959, p. 24.

NARCOLAN (Narkolan)

Synonyms: Avertin, Bromethol, Ethabrom, Rectanol, Renarcol, Tribromoethanol.

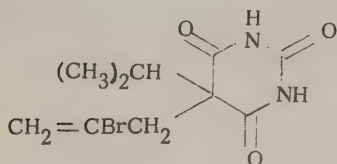


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 29. Goodman, L. S., & Gilman, A. The pharmacological basis of therapeutics, 1955, p. 93.

QUIETAL (Kvietal)

Synonyms: Noctal, Nostral, Propallylonal.

5-(2-bromoallyl)-5-isopropylbarbituric acid:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 20. Merck index, 1960, p. 858.

SEDATIVE TEA (Uspokoitelnyi Chai)

Tea made from a mixture of the following plants:

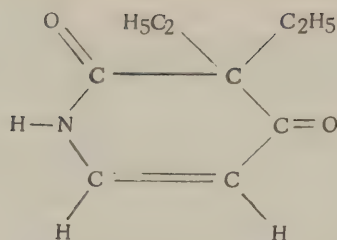
Mint	2 parts
Clover	1 part
Valerian	1 part
Hops	1 part

Aronovich, G. D. Farmakoterapevticheski spravochnik nevrologov, 1959, p. 14.

TETRIDIN

Synonyms: Benedorm, Persedon, Presidon.

3,3-diethyl-2,4-dioxotetrahydropyridine:



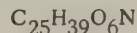
Hypnotic drug used alone or in combination with barbiturates.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 20. Merck index, 1960, p. 852.

SKELETAL MUSCLE RELAXANTS

CONDELPHINE (Kondelfin)

Delphinium confusum alkaloid.

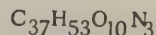


Used in therapy of nervous system diseases associated with muscle tonus and motor disorders.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 154.

DELSEMINE

Delphinium semibarbatum alkaloid.

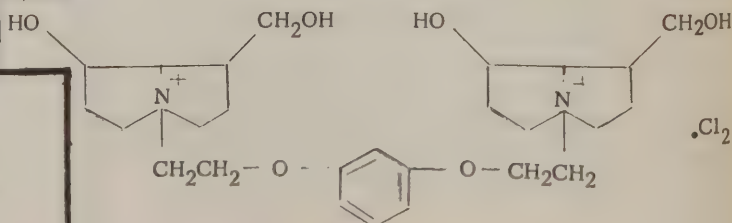


Used as an adjuvant in endotracheal anesthesia.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 152.

DIPLACIN (Diplatsin)

1,3-di(β-platyneciniumethoxy)benzene hydrochloride:

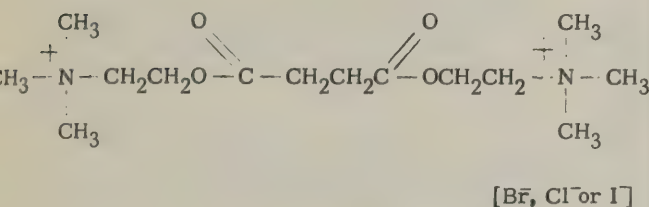


Curariform agent used in the endotracheal intubation and muscle-relaxation in abdominal surgery and in the control of automatic respiratory activity in thoracic surgery.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 149.

DITILINE

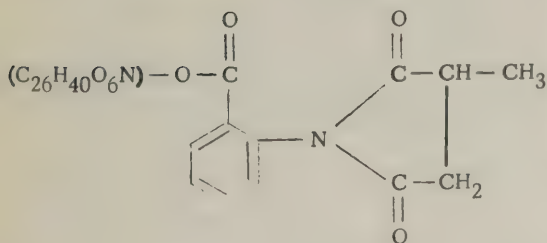
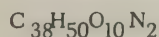
Synonyms: Bromide : Succinylcholine Bromide, Suxamethonium Bromide. Chloride : Anectine Chloride, Choline Succinate, Diacetylcholine Dichloride, Lysthenon, Quelicin Chloride, Scoline Chloride, Succicuran, Succinate Dimethochloride, Succinylcholine Chloride, Sucostrin Chloride, Suxamethonium Chloride. Iodide : Ascuron, Celocurine, Curacit, Diacetylcholine Iodide, Ditiline, Succinylcholine Iodide, Suxamethonium Iodide.



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 155. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 625.

ELATINE

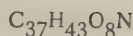
Delphinium elatum alkaloid:



Used in therapy of muscle tonus disorders and in various motor disorders of cerebral origin.

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii, I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959. p. 244.

ELDELINE



Delphinium elatum alkaloid.

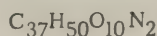
Dozortseva, P. M. [Pharmacology of Delphinium elatum alkaloids (Elatine and Eldeline)] Farmakol Toksikol, 1956, 19 : No. 3, p. 42-8.

MELLECTINE (Melliktin)

Synonym: Methyllicaconitine Hydriodide. (see also Methyllicaconitine)
Used in therapy of muscle tonus disorders.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 155.

METHYLLICACONITINE (Metillikakonitin)
Delphinium dictiocarpum or Delphinium semibarbatum alkaloid.

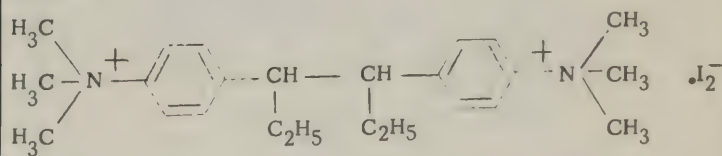


Used as Hydriodide in therapy of muscle tonus disorders.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 155.

PARAMYON (Paramion)

3,4-diphenyl hexamethylene bis-(trimethyl ammonium) iodide:

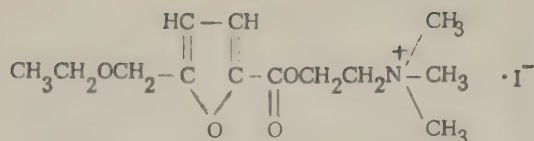


Curariform agent used in surgical practice.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 151.

PREPARATION 1478 (Preparat 1478)

5-ethoxymethylfuran-2-carboxylic acid
2-dimethylaminoethyl iodomethylate:



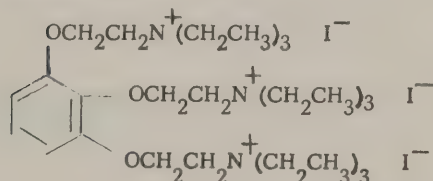
Preparation 1478 produces blocking of the neuromuscular conductivity and stable depolarization of the neuromuscular synapses. In small doses it stimulates and in large doses it depresses choline-reactive system of the autonomic ganglia.

Mashkovskii, M. D., & Avakian, V. M. [Pharmacology of 5-ethoxymethylfuran-2-carboxylic acid dimethylaminoethyl iodomethylate] Farmakol Toksikol, 1959, 22: No. 6, p. 506-12.

PYROLAXON (Pirolakson)

Synonyms: Benzcurine Iodine, F 2559, Flaxedil, Gallamine Triethiodide, R 3697, Relaxan, Retensin, RP-3697, Sincurarine, Syncurarine, Tricurin.

[v-phenenyltris(oxyethylene)]-tris[triethylammonium iodide]:

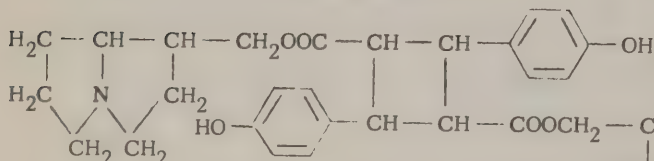
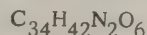


Curare-simulant used in surgical practice and shock therapy.

Shadurskii, K. S. Farmakologiya kak osnova terapii. I. Farmakologiya kholinergicheskikh protsessov, 1959, p. 228. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959, p. 619.

THESINE (Tezin)

Thesium minkwizianum alkaloid.



Mashkovskii, M. D. [Curariform properties of the alkaloid Thesine and of its iodomethylate] Farmakol Toksikol, 1955, 18 : No. 6, p. 3-9.

SURFACE-ACTIVE PREPARATIONS

ETHYLCELLOSOLV (Etiltsellosolv)

Monoethyl ester of Ethyleneglycol.

Surface-active preparation used as a base for ointments.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 627.

POLYSILOXAN (Polisiloksan)

Organic silicon surface-active anti-foaming agent used in artificial heart.

Trubetskoi, A. V., & Mindlin, Ia. I. [A new surface-active anti-foaming agent Polysiloxan] Eksp Khir, 1959, 4 : No. 4, p. 36-40.

TOPICAL ANTI-INFECTIVE PREPARATIONS

BACTERICIDAL PAPER (Bakteritsidnaia Bumaga)

Porous paper saturated with silver salts.

Used in dressing of minor wounds and burns.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 575.

BICARMINT (Bikarmint)

Tablets containing the following components:

Sodium Borate	0.4 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	0.4 g
Sodium Chloride	0.2 g
Menthol	0.004 g

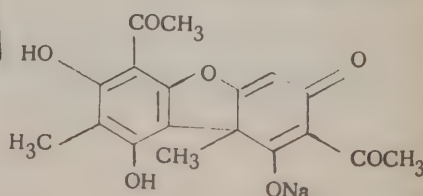
Used as an antiseptic and antipyretic preparation in rinsing and inhalation in inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958, p. 569.

BINAN

Synonym: BIN-7.

sodium salt of usnic acid:



Bacteriostatic preparation isolated from Cetraria. Used in local therapy of burns, infected wounds, suppurative infections and various surgical diseases.

Akademiia nauk SSR, Botanicheskii institut. Novyi antibiotik Binan, ili natrievaia sol' usninovoi kisloty, 1957. Merck index, 1960. p. 1085.

BORMENTHOL

Ointment containing the following components:

Menthol	0.5 o/o
Boric Acid	5.4 o/o
Petrolatum	94.1 o/o

Used as an antiseptic and analgesic preparation in the treatment of pruritus, neuralgia and rhinitis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 257.

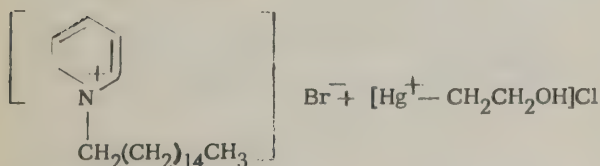
BOROVERTIN

hexamethylenetetramine triborate;

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 592.

DIOCID (Diotsid)

Mixture of 1-hexadecylpyridinium bromide with ethanolmercurochloride:



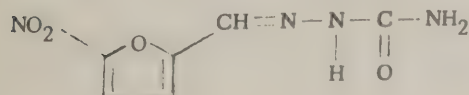
Used in surgical scrub.

[Bactericidal drugs (Diocid)] Khim Med, 1959, No. 10, p. 5-61.

FURACILLIN (Furatsilin)

Synonyms: Aldomycin, Chemofuran, F-6, Furacin, Furalone, Furazina, Furesol, Ibiofural, Nefco, Nifuzon, Nitrofurane, Nitrofurazone, Vabrocid, Vitrocine, Yatrocin.

5-nitro-2-furaldehyde semicarbazone:



Bliuger, A. F. Nitrofurany i ikh primeneniye v meditsine, 1958. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 46.

GALMAMIN

Preparation containing the following components:

Salicylic Acid	2 o/o
Zinc Oxide	10 o/o
Talcum	44 o/o
Starch	44 o/o

Used in the management of sweating feet.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 577.

HYDROPERITE (Gidroperit)

Synonyms: Hydrogen Peroxide Carbamide, Perhydrit, Perhydrol-Urea, Urea Hydrogen Peroxide.

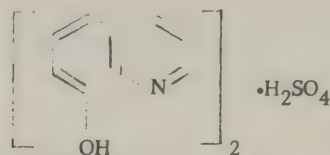
Used in therapy of inflammatory diseases of the mucous membranes.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 563. Merck index, 1960. p. 1082.

KINOZOL

Synonyms: Chinosol, Cryptonal, Oxyquinoline Sulfate, Quinosol, Solquinat, Superol.

8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate:



Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 597. Merck index, 1960. p. 545.

MICROCID (Mikrotsid)

Antibacterial preparation for external application. Used in therapy of infected wounds, ulcers, bed sores, burns, eczemas, abscesses, phlegmons and other suppurative-inflammatory diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 600.

NAPHTHALAN NAPHTHA (Naftalanskaia Neft)

Dark-greenish liquid mixture of hydrocarbons and tars obtained by the distillation of a special type of Azerbaizhan naphtha.

Used in the treatment of various internal and skin diseases.

Karaev, A. I., et al. Naftalanskaia neft'. 1959.

NAPHTHALAN OINTMENT (Maz Naftalanovaia)

Synonyms: Naftalan, Naphthalan.

A mixture of the following components:

Distilled Naphthalan Naphtha	8 parts
Ceresin	2 parts

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 589.

NAPHTHOCAMPHOR (Naftokamfora)

A mixture of the following components:

Crystalline Camphor	6 parts
Tar-free Naphthalan	96 parts

Karaev, A. I., et al. Naftalanskaia neft', 1959. p. 77.

NAPHTHOGLOBULIN (Naftoglobulin)

A mixture of the following components:

Naphthalan	20 parts
Theobroma Oil	100 parts

Used in gynecological therapy.

Karaev, A. I., et al. Naftalanskaia neft', 1959. p. 77.

NAPHTHOMENTHOL (Naftomentol)

Mixture of Menthol and Naphthalan.

Used in therapy of diseases of the nasal mucosa.

Karaev, A. I., et al. Naftalanskaia neft', 1959. p. 77.

NAPHTHOSALOL (Naftosalol)

10 o/o solution of Phenyl Salicylate in Naphthalan.

Used in gynecological therapy.

Karaev, A. I., et al. Naftalanskaia neft', 1959. p. 77.

NOVIKOV'S SOLUTION (Zhidkost Novikova)

Solution containing the following components:

Tannin	1.0 part
Brilliant Green	2.2 parts
Ethyl Alcohol	0.2 parts
Castor Oil	0.5 parts
Collodium	20.0 parts

Used in therapy of minor skin injuries.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 595.

OPHTHALMOL (Oftalmol)

Ointment containing the following components:

Cupric Citrate	5 o/o
Wool Fat	6 o/o
Petrolatum	89 o/o

Used in therapy of trachoma.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 576.

PERHYDROL (Pergidrol)

Synonyms: Lapurol, Ortizon.

Concentrated hydrogen peroxide solution.

Used in therapy of inflammatory diseases of the mucous membranes.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 563.

POLYMEROL (Polimerol)

Polymerized lubricating oil.

Used in streptococcal skin infections, chronic eczemas, pyodermas, fissures of the nipples, burns, etc.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 590.

PYOCID (Plotsid)

Synonym: Sulfuret.

Solution containing Ethyl Ether and dilute Sulfuric Acid.

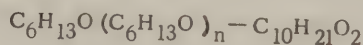
Used in dental practice as antiseptic and wound-healing stimulant.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 567.

SHOSTAKOVSKII'S BALSAM (Balzam Shostakovskogo)

Synonym: Vinylin.

polyvinylbutyl ether:



Used in therapy of furunculosis, carbuncles, trophic ulcers, suppurative wound infections, mastitis, soft tissue wounds, burns, frostbite and inflammatory diseases.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 591.

TRIPASOL (Tripazol)

Tablets containing the following components:

Acriflavine
Hexamethylenetetramine Triborate
Menthol
Eucalyptol
Sucrose
Cocoa

Used in mouth and throat disinfection.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 592.

VISHNEVSKII'S OINTMENT (Maz po Vishnevskomu)

Ointment containing the following components:

Pitch 3 parts
Bismuth Tribromophenate 3 parts
Castor Oil 100 parts

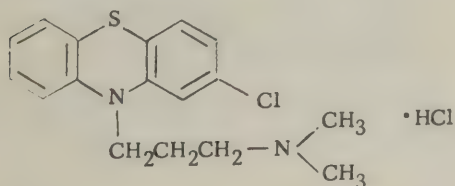
Used in therapy of wounds, ulcers, bed sores, etc.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 585.

TRANQUILIZERS**AMINAZIN**

Synonyms: Amplitil, Amplictil, Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride, Hibanil, Hibernil, Largactil, Megaphen, Novomazina, Promazil, Propaphenil, RP 4560, Thorazine, Wintermin.

2-chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)phenothiazine hydrochloride:

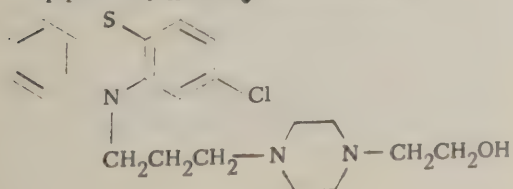


Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 31. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 362.

ETAPERAZINE

Synonyms: Decentan, Fentazin, Perphenazine, Trilafon.

2-chloro-10-{3-[1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-piperazinyl]propyl}phenothiazine:

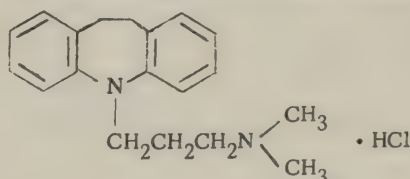


Raevskii, K. S. [Anti-spastic properties of certain Phenothiazine derivatives] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1959, 59 : No. 2, p. 129-34. Merck index, 1960. p. 787.

IMIZIN

Synonyms: G 22150, G 22355, Imipramine, Tofranil.

5-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenz[b,f]azepine hydrochloride:

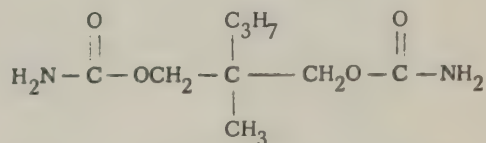


Mashkovskii, M. D., & Polezhaeva, A. I. [Pharmacology of Imizin (Tofranil), a new neurotropic drug] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1959, 59 : No. 8, p. 964-71. Merck index, 1960. p. 1051.

MEPROTAN

Synonyms: Anaxin, Aneuril, Cirpon, Equanil, Gagexyl, Madiol, Mepavlon, Meprobamate, Meproban, Miltown, Oasil, Perequil, Petranquile, Probamate, Procalmadol, Quaname, Quanil, Restinal, Restinil, Sedanyl, Sedazil.

2-methyl-2-n-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate:

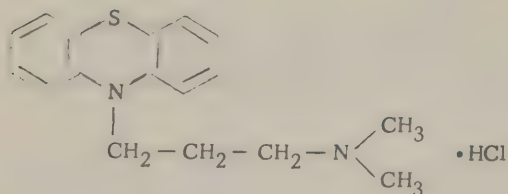


Liberman, S. S., et al. [New drugs in therapy of diseases of the central nervous system] Med Promysl SSSR, 1959, No. 3, p. 6-13. New & nonofficial drugs, 1959. p. 622.

PROPAZIN

Synonyms: A 145, Ampazine, Esparin, Liranol, Neo-Hibernex, Prazine, Promazine Hydrochloride, Protactil, RP 3276, Sparine, Varophen, WY 1094.

10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)phenothiazine hydrochloride:



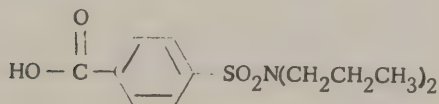
Mashkovskii, M. D., & Polezhaeva, A. I. [Pharmacology of Imizin (Tofranil), a new neurotropic drug] Zh Nevropat Psikhiat Korsakov, 1959, 59 : No. 8, p. 964-71. New & nonofficial drugs, 1960. p. 397.

URICOSURIC PREPARATIONS

ETHAMIDE (Etamid)

Synonyms: Benemid, Probenecid.

p-(dipropylsulfamyl)benzoic acid:



Snegirev, E. A. [Effect of Ethamide on renal function] Farmakol Toksikol, 1958, 21 : No. 2, p. 67-71. New & nonofficial drugs, 1960. p. 672.

URODAN

A mixture of the following components:

Piperazine Phosphate	2.5 o/o
Methenamine	8.0 o/o
Sodium Benzoate	2.5 o/o
Lithium Benzoate (or Citrate)	2.0 o/o
Disodium Phosphate	10.0 o/o
Sodium Bicarbonate	37.5 o/o
Tartaric Acid	37.5 o/o

Used in therapy of podagra, urolithiasis, nephrolithiasis and rheumatoid arthritis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 407.

UROZIN

Tablets containing the following components:

Piperazine Phosphate	0.22 g
Lithium Benzoate	0.1 g
Methenamine	0.25 g

Used in therapy of podagra, urolithiasis, nephrolithiasis, spondylo-arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 407.

VITAMINS; MINERALS; NUTRITIVES

ASCORBINOGEN (Ascorbinogen)

Bound Ascorbic Acid.

Terent'eva, E. L. [Ascorbinogen, a bound form of ascorbic acid] Biokhimiia, 1952, 17 : No. 6, p. 641-5.

BEVITAN

Aqueous solution containing the following components:

Yeast Extract	10.0 parts
Citric Acid	0.12 parts
Sugar	30.0 parts
Glycerin	10.0 parts
Alcohol	10.0 parts
Aromatic Essence	0.5 parts

Used in therapy of malnutrition, weakness and anemias.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1956. p. 223.

CAROTOL (Karotol)

Carotene in oil solution.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 376.

CAROTON (Karoton)

Aqueous colloidal solution of Carotene.

Used as a local analgesic and anti-phlogistic agent in ocular diseases, cutaneous lesions, gingivitis and mucosal lesions.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 294.

CB1 PREPARATION (Preparat CB1)

Tablets containing 25 mg of Vitamin C and 1 mg of Vitamin B1.

Shimanko, A. T., & L'vov, N. M. Primenenie lekarstvennykh sredstv v bytovykh usloviakh, 1959. p. 49.

KOUMISS (Kumys)

Fermented mare milk containing 1.5 o/o of Alcohol, small amounts of fats and lactose, 2 o/o of proteins and undetermined amounts of Vitamins C and B complex.

Lidskii, B. I. Prakticheskoe posobie po lekarstvennoi terapii vnutrennikh boleznei, 1959. p. 62.

MUCOVIT (Mukovit)

Tablets containing the following components:

Mucoprotein from pyloric extract 2.0 g

Crystalline Vitamin B12 200.0 γ

Used in therapy of pernicious anemia.

Akhundova, A. M., & Ter-Mkrtycheva, O. Kh.

[Results of the use of Mucovit in Addison-Biermer anemia] Probl Gemat, 1960, 5 : No. 2, p. 55-6.

OSSOCALCINOL (Ossokaltsinol)

15 o/o sterile suspension of bone powder in peach oil.

Used in tissue therapy of tetany, laryngospasm and other diseases secondary to blood calcium deficiency.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 410.

RUTAMIN

A mixture containing the following components:

Rutin 0.05 g

Procaine 0.075 g

Distilled Water 1.0 cc

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 313.

TORULIN

Dry Baker's Yeasts.

Used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Shimanko, A. I., Lvov, N. M. Primenenie lekarstvennykh sredstv v bytovykh usloviakh, 1959. p. 48.

URUTIN

A mixture containing the following components:

Rutin 0.025 g

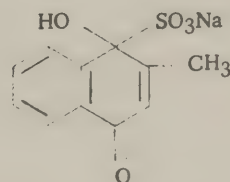
Methenamine 0.05 g

Distilled Water 1.0 cc

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 313.

VIKASOL

bisulfite derivative of 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone:



Vitamin K preparation used in therapy of hemorrhages secondary to hypoprothrombinemia.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 319.

VITADERM

Carotene ointment.

Used in therapy of burns, frostbite, nipple fissures, eczema and leg ulcers.

Mashkovskii, M. D. Lekarstvennye sredstva, 1958. p. 294.

Index

NUMBERED COMPOUNDS

Compounds listed in this section are arranged by numbers without regard to preceding or intervening letters or punctuation.

F-1 (FURAMICID)	13	F-28 (FURAGUANIDINE)	13
IER-1 PASTE	44	F-30 (FURADONIN)	13
LP-1 (ATREMON)	10	LL-30 (XYCAINE)	59
NIUIF-1	56	F-35 (FURAZIDIN)	14
OK-1	56	E-39	16
RP-1	57	G.T. 41 (MYELOSAN)	17
TSOLIPK No. 1	67	L-41	5
VMA-M-1 CREAM	58	LIPK-43 (LIPK ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION No. 43)	65
HN2 (EMBICHIN)	16	PREPARATION 47	57
IER-2 PASTE	44	T-47 (NIUIF-100)	56
L-2 SOLUTION	44	Tox-47 (NIUIF-100)	56
NIUIF-2 (GRANOSAN)	53	SHCH-49	23
OK-2	56	RP-50	57
RP-2	57	S 51 (DIMEDROL)	12
TSOLIPK No. 2a	67	BZ-55 (NADIZAN)	50
Fe-3-Specific (DIETHYLOLGLYCINE)	60	VK 55 (ETHAZOLE)	13
FSR-3 (TUBAZID)	24	SHCH-58 (CUTISONE)	22
OK-3	56	F-60 (FURAXONE)	20
Th3	6	SHCH-66	23
AM-4 SOLUTION	63	CD-68 (M-410)	55
OK-4	56	IN-73 (TUBAZID)	24
TSOLIPK No. 4a	67	F-74 (FURANIOZID)	14
TSOLIPK No. 5	67	M-74	54
BF-6 GLUE	43	M-81	54
C-6 (HEXONIUM)	25	M-82	55
F-6 (FURACILLIN)	73	84L (DITRAZINE)	3
KHIOT-6 PASTE	44	M-85	55
Tri-6 (HEXACHLORANE)	53	SHCH-85 (AMITHIZONE)	22
TSOLIPK No. 6	68	SHCH-87 (TIBON)	24
BIN-7 (BINAN)	72	RP-99 (KIUZOL-A)	54
BK-8	64	NIUIF-100	56
F-8 (BENZAZONE-VII)	13	L-103	65
Preparation 8 (EMBITOL)	17	RP-105	57
TSOLIPK No. 9	68	OF-109	33
TMD-10 (TETAMON)	27	L-11-6	54
A-14	15	L-120 (KS SOLUTION)	65
A-15 (OCTAMETHYL)	56	RP-122 (KIUZOL-F)	54
A-16	15	PREPARATION 131	32
A-23	15	RP-143	58
Ester 25 (PHOSPHACOL)	32	A-145 (PROPAZIN)	75
F-26 (FURAXOLON)	14	TS 160 (EMBICHIN)	16
		IEM-163	39
		IEM-168	69
		K-386	49
		SN 390 (ACRICHINE)	19
		M-410	55
		SHCH-431 (SULZON)	24
		PREPARATION 597	26

ADRECAINE	58	Amidosan (PHENADON)	1
Adrekain (ADRECAINE)	58	Amidryl (DIMEDROL)	12
Adrenergic Drugs (SYMPATHOMIMETICS)	33	AMINAZIN	75
Adrenopituitin (ANTIASTHMOCRINE)	35	AMINOACRICHINE	19
Adrianol (MEZATON)	33	Aminoakrikhin (AMINOACRICHINE)	19
Adsorbents (GASTROINTESTINAL ADSORBENTS, ASTRINGENTS AND PROTECTIVES)	47	Aminofosfolipid (AMINOPHOSPHOLIPID)	63
AERON	27	AMINOKROVIN	63
Agliral (CYCLAMIDE)	49	AMINOL	63
Aglucolo (NADIZAN)	50	Aminometradine (ALLACYL)	45
Akliman (ACLIMAN)	27	Aminometramide (ALLACYL)	45
Akliman (ACLIMAN)	32	AMINOPEPTIDE	63
Akrikhin (ACRICHINE)	19	Aminophenazole (DAFTAZOL)	1
Aktinoidin (ACTINOIDIN)	6	Aminophenurobutane (NADIZAN)	50
Aktinoksantin (ACTINOXANTHIN)	6	AMINOPHOSPHOLIPID	63
Aktinolizat (ACTINOLYSATE)	51	Aminopyrine Sodium Sulfonate (ANALGIN)	2
Aktinolizin (ACTINOLYSIN)	6	AMINORASTIN	63
Aktivan (TIBON)	24	Aminotrate Phosphate (NITRANOL)	50
Akumarin (AM-4 SOLUTION)	63	Amithiozone (TIBON)	24
ALBOFUNGIN	7	AMITHIZONE	22
Albomitsin (ALBOMYCIN)	7	Amitizon (AMITHIZONE)	22
ALBOMYCIN	7	AMP (MAP)	60
Aldomycin (FURACILLIN)	73	Ampazine (PROPAZIN)	75
Alentin (NADIZAN)	50	Amphedroxin (PERVITIN)	39
Alentol (PHENAMINE)	40	Amphetamine (PHENAMINE)	40
Alepsiin (DIPHENIN)	10	Amphetamine Phosphate (PHENAMINE)	40
Aleudrine (ISADRINE)	33	Amphetamine Sulfate (PHENAMINE)	40
Alficetyn (LEVOMYCETIN)	8	Ampliactil (AMINAZIN)	75
Algidon (PHENADON)	1	Ampliactil (AMINAZIN)	75
Algil (PHENADON)	1	ANABADUST	52
Alginodia (ANALGIN)	2	ANABASINE	24
Algliutin (ALGLUTIN)	38	Anabazin (ANABASINE)	24
ALGLUTIN	38	Anacardon (CORDIAMINE)	39
Algolysin (PHENADON)	1	ANADOL	1
Algopyrine (ANALGIN)	2	Anadon (PHENADON)	1
Algoxale (PHENADON)	1	ANALEPTIC	38
Alkron (NIUIF-100)	56	Analeptics (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS)	38
ALLACYL	45	Analeptin (VASOTON)	34
Allatsil (ALLACYL)	45	ANALGESIC EMULSION	43
Allergan (DIMEDROL)	12	ANALGESICS; ANTIPYRETICS; ANTIRHEUMATICS	2
Allergina (DIMEDROL)	12	Analgezirulushchaia Emulsia (ANALGESIC EMULSION)	43
Allergival (DIMEDROL)	12	ANALGIN	2
ALLILCHEP	62	Anarcon (ANTORPHINE)	1
Allilglitsier (ALLILGLYCER)	62	Anatoxin SPES (SPES PREPARATION)	52
ALLILGLYCER	62	Andaxin (MEPROTAN)	75
ALLILSAT	63	Anectine Chloride (DITILINE)	71
ALLOCHOL	40	Anergen (ETHYSINE)	12
ALLOCIMEN	12	Anestezol (ANESTHESOL)	58
Allodene (PHENAMINE)	40	ANESTHESOL	58
Allokhol (ALLOCHOL)	40	Anesthetics (LOCAL ANESTHETICS)	58
Allorphine (ANTORPHINE)	1	Anesthetics (SEDATIVES; HYPNOTICS; GENERAL ANESTHETICS)	69
Allotsimen (ALLOCIMEN)	12	Anethaine (DICAINE)	58
Alltox (CHLORPHEN)	53	Aneurial (MEPROTAN)	75
Alphaprodine (ANADOL)	1	Angiazol (CORAZOLE)	38
Aludrine (ISADRINE)	33	Angiotrofin (ANGIOTROPHIN)	50
ALUMOL	47	ANGIOTROPHIN	50
Ambathizon (TIBON)	24	ANICAINE	27
Amethocaine (DICAINE)	58		
Amidon (PHENADON)	1		

Anikain (ANICAINÉ)	27	Antirheumatics (ANALGESICS;	2
Antabuse (TETURAM)	62	ANTIPYRETICS; ANTIRHEUMATICS)	10
Antacids (GASTRIC ANTACIDS AND		Antisacer (DIPHENIN)	48
ACIDIFIERS)	47	ANTISEPTIC BIOLOGICAL	
Antaethyl (TETURAM)	62	SUPPOSITORIES	48
Antaetil (TETURAM)	62	Antisepticheskie Biologicheskie	
ANTASTHMAN	35	Svechi (ANTISEPTIC BIOLOGICAL	48
Antastman (ANTASTHMAN)	35	SUPPOSITORIES)	
ANTHELMINTICS	3	Antiseptics (TOPICAL ANTI-INFECTIVE	72
Antiaethan (TETURAM)	62	PREPARATIONS)	
ANTI-ANEMIC; HEMOPOIETIC;		Antiseptik-Stimuliator Dorogova	34
HEMATINIC PREPARATIONS	4	(ASD PREPARATION)	
ANTIANEMIN	4	Anti-Shock Preparations (PLASMA	63
ANTI-ARTERIOSCLEROSIS		SUBSTITUTES)	
PREPARATIONS	6	Anti-Shock Solution No. 28 (FILATOV'S	65
ANTI-ASTHMA MIXTURE	46	SOLUTION No. 28)	
Anti-Asthmatic Preparations		Antisimpatin (ANTISYMPATHIN)	50
(BRONCHODILATORS; ANTI-ASTHMATIC		ANTISTRUMIN	59
PREPARATIONS)	35	ANTISYMPATHIN	50
ANTIASTHMOCRINE	35	ANTITUBERCULOTIC PREPARATIONS	22
Antiastmokrin (ANTIASTHMOCRINE)	35	ANTIULCERIN	50
Antib (TIBON)	24	Antiultserin (ANTIULCERIN)	50
Antibacterial Preparations		ANTIVERRUCIN	15
(ANTIMICROBIAL PREPARATIONS)	12	Antiverrutsin (ANTIVERRUCIN)	15
ANTIBIOTIC 26/1	7	ANTIVIRUBIN	7
ANTIBIOTIC 452-7	7	Antorfin (ANTORPHINE)	1
ANTIBIOTIC 1212	7	ANTORPHINE	1
ANTIBIOTIC 6270	7	Antoxol (DICAPTOL)	45
ANTIBIOTIC 6613	7	Antrenyl (METACIN)	30
ANTIBIOTICS	6	Antrycide (PYRALDIN)	21
Anticholinergic Agents		ANUSOL	58
(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS)	27	Anuzol (ANUSOL)	58
ANTICOAGULANTS	10	AP SOLUTION	63
ANTICONVULSANTS; ANTI-EPILEPTICS	10	Aparasín (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Antidiabetics (HYPOGLYCEMIC		Aphamite (NIUIF-100)	56
PREPARATIONS)	49	Aphtiria (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Anti-Epileptics (ANTICONVULSANTS;		APRENAL	27
ANTI-EPILEPTICS)	10	Apresoline (APRESSIN)	50
Antifungal Antibiotics (ANTIBIOTICS)	6	APRESSIN	50
ANTIFUNGAL PREPARATIONS	11	Aprofen (APROPHEN)	27
ANTIGIURZA	51	APROPHEN	27
ANTIHISTAMINICS	12	Aramercur (PROMERAN)	45
Anti-Hypoproteinemic Preparations		Arcosol (BUTAMID)	49
(PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)	63	ARENARIN	12
Anti-Luetics (ANTIMICROBIAL		Arichin (ACRICHINE)	19
PREPARATIONS)	12	Armacide (TUBAZID)	24
Antimalarials (ANTIPROTOZOAL		Armazide (TUBAZID)	24
PREPARATIONS)	19	ARMIN	31
Antimalarine (PLASMOCID)	21	Arteriodone (CARDIOTRAST)	42
ANTIMICROBIAL PREPARATIONS	12	Artosin (BUTAMID)	49
Antineoplastic Antibiotics (ANTIBIOTICS)	6	Artrizin (BUTADION)	2
ANTINEOPLASTIC PREPARATIONS	15	Asahydrin (PROMERAN)	45
Antinosin (IODOGHOST)	42	ASALINE	15
Antipar (DINEZIN)	29	ASCOPHEN	2
ANTIPROTOZOAL PREPARATIONS	19	ASCORBINOGEN	76
ANTIPSORIASIS OINTMENTS	21	Ascuron (DITILINE)	71
ANTIPSORIATICUM	21	ASD PREPARATION	34
Antipyretics (ANALGESICS;		Aseptilguanidine (SULGIN)	14
ANTIPYRETICS; ANTIRHEUMATICS)	2	Asfen (ASPHEN)	2
		Askofen (ASCOPHEN)	2

Askorbinogen (ASCORBINOGEN)	76	BELINKII'S THERAPEUTIC SERUM	64
ASPERGILLIN	7	BELIAKOV-PETROV ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION	64
ASPHEN	2	Belkovyi Gidrolizat TSOLIPK (TSOLIPK PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE)	68
Aspirin (ACESAL)	2	Belkovyi Krovezamenitel BK-8 (BK-8)	64
Aspro (ACESAL)	2	BELLAFOLEN	28
ASRATIAN'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION A	63	BELLOID	28
ASRATIAN'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION B	64	Benactyzine Hydrochloride (DIAZIL)	28
ASTHMATIN	35	Benadrin (DIMEDROL)	12
ASTHMATOL	35	Benadryl (DIMEDROL)	12
Asthomolysin (ANTIASTHMOCRINE)	35	Benapon (DIMEDROL)	12
Astmatin (ASTHMATIN)	35	BENCAINE	58
Astmatol (ASTHMATOL)	35	Benedorm (TETRIDIN)	70
Astmolizin (ANTIASTHMOCRINE)	35	Benemid (ETHAMIDE)	76
Astracaine (XYCAINE)	59	Ben-Hex (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Astringents (DERMATOMUCOSAL AGENTS)	43	Benkain (BENCAINE)	58
Astringents (GASTROINTESTINAL ADSORBENTS, ASTRINGENTS AND PROTECTIVES)	47	Benodine (DIMEDROL)	12
Atabrine (ACRICHINE)	19	Benthlozone (TIBON)	24
Atatrin (ACRICHINE)	19	BENZACINE	28
Atebrin (ACRICHINE)	19	BENZAMON	31
Aterian (SULGIN)	14	Benzatsin (BENZACINE)	28
Atofanil (ATOPHANYL)	2	BENZAZONE-VII	13
ATOPHANYL	2	Benzchlorpropamide (CHLORACON)	10
Atosil (DIPRAZIN)	12	Benzcurine Iodide (PYROLAXON)	72
ATREMON	10	Benzedrine (PHENAMINE)	40
Atsezal (ACESAL)	2	Benzene Hexachloride (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Atsidol-Pepsin (ACIDOL-PEPSIN)	47	Benztrol (OCTESTROL)	49
AURANTIN	7	Benzoestrol (OCTESTROL)	49
Aureocina (BIOMYCIN)	7	Benzohexonium (HEXONIUM B)	25
Aureomycin (BIOMYCIN)	7	Benzolin (SOVCAINE)	59
AUTONOMIC DRUGS	24	Benzothlozone (TIBON)	24
Avertin (NARCOLAN)	70	Berculon A (TIBON)	24
Avtolovala Maz (LUBRICATING OIL OINTMENT)	44	Berezovyi Grib (CHAGA)	16
Azamethone (PENTAMIN)	26	Berkazon (TIBON)	24
Azamethonium Bromide (PENTAMIN)	26	BESALOL	28
Azotoyperite (EMBICHIN)	16	BETAMINE	15
B		BETAZINE	16
Babskii's Solution (AM-4 SOLUTION)	63	BETHIOL	58
BACTERICIDAL PAPER	72	Betiol (BETHIOL)	58
Bakteritsidnala Bumaga (BACTERICIDAL PAPER)	72	BEVITAN	76
BAL (DICAPTOL)	45	BF-6 GLUE	43
Balusil (BIGUMAL)	20	BHC (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Balzam Shostakovskogo (SHOSTAKOVSKII'S BALSAM)	74	BICALIN	47
BANAITIS' ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION	64	BICARMINT	72
Banocide (DITRAZINE)	3	BIGUMAL	20
Baptitoxine (CYTITON)	39	Bikalín (BICALIN)	47
BAT (BIOLOGICAL ANTISEPTIC TAMPON)	48	Bikaptan (MERCAMINE)	69
Beatline (DIAZIL)	28	Bikarmint (BICARMINT)	72
Becaptan (MERCAMINE)	69	BILLARIN	59
BECARBON	28	BILIGNOST	42
Bekaptan (MERCAMINE)	69	Biligrain (BILIGNOST)	42
Bekarbon (BECARBON)	28	Bilignost (BILITRAST)	42
BEKHTEREV'S DRAGEE	69	Bilopsil (BILITRAST)	42
		Biliselectan (BILITRAST)	42
		Bilistram (BILITRAST)	42
		Bilitest (BILITRAST)	42
		BILITRAST	42
		Bilombrine (BILITRAST)	42
		Bilospect (BILITRAST)	42

BINAN	72	Carbilazine (DITRAZINE)	3
BIOGENIC STIMULATORS	34	CARBOCHOLINE	31
BIOLOGICAL ANTISEPTIC TAMPON	48	CARBOGEN	38
Biologicheskii Antisepticheski Tampon (BIOLOGICAL ANTISEPTIC TAMPON)	48	Carbohydrate-Protein Plasma- Substitute (UBP -LIPK)	68
Blomitsin (BIOMYCIN)	7	CARBOLEN	47
BIOMYCIN	7	Carbolin (CARBOCHOLINE)	31
Biophenicol (LEVOMYCETIN)	8	Carbolineum (KEAM PREPARATION)	54
BIORASTIN	64	Carbon Hexachloride (FASCIOLIN)	3
BIOVETIN	7	CARBON SERUM	51
BIOVIT-40	7	Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitor No. 6063 (DIACARB)	45
BISMOVEROL	13	CARBOPHOS	52
BISTALBIN	47	Carbutamide (NADIZAN)	50
Bistrium Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25	Carcholin (CARBOCHOLINE)	31
BITHIUROL	13	Carcinostatic Preparations (ANTINEOPLAS- TIC PREPARATIONS)	15
Bitiuroi (BITHIUROL)	13	Cardamine (CORDIAMINE)	39
BK-8 Serum (BK-8)	64	CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES	36
Blood-Penicillin (KP POWDER)	34	Cardiazol (CORAZOLE)	38
BOEA (NEODICOUMARIN)	10	Cardifortan (CORAZOLE)	38
Boiled Serum (KS SOLUTION)	65	Cardimon (CORDIAMINE)	39
BOM-BENGE	43	Cardiodynamin (VASOTON)	34
Bonpyrin (ANALGIN)	2	Cardiomone (MAP)	60
BORMENTHOL	73	Cardiotonicum (CORAZOLE)	38
BOROVERTIN	73	CARDIOTRAST	42
BOTKIN'S POWDER	38	CARDIOVALEN	36
British Antilewisite (DICAPTOL)	45	Cardosal (CORAZOLE)	38
Bromethol (NARCOLAN)	70	Cardosan (CORAZOLE)	38
BRONCHODILATORS; ANTI-ASTHMATIC PREPARATIONS	35	Caricide (DITRAZINE)	3
Bronchoselectan (TRIIOTRAST)	43	Carotene (CAROTOL)	76
Bucarban (NADIZAN)	50	Carotene (CAROTON)	76
Bucrol (NADIZAN)	50	Carotene (VITADERM)	77
Busulfan (MYELOSAN)	17	CAROTOL	76
BUTADION	2	CAROTON	76
Butalgin (PHENADON)	1	Caryolysin (EMBICHIN)	16
Butalidon (BUTADION)	2	Casantin (DINEZIN)	29
BUTAMID	49	Catapyrin (ALLACYL)	45
Butapirazol (BUTADION)	2	CATHARTICS	38
Butartril (BUTADION)	2	CB1 PREPARATION	76
Butazolidin (BUTADION)	2	Celocurine (DITILINE)	71
Buterhanol (DICAINE)	58	Central Nervous System Depressants (SEDATIVES; HYPNOTICS; GENERAL ANESTHETICS)	69
Butidiona (BUTADION)	2	CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS	38
Butylpyridin (BUTADION)	2	Centrazole (CORAZOLE)	38
C			
CAFERID	4	CERULOMYCIN	8
Cafron (DIAZIL)	28	Cevanol (DIAZIL)	28
Calcium Glycerinophosphate (GLYCEROPHOSPHENE)	60	CHAGA	16
Calcium Glycerophosphate (GLYCEROPHOSPHENE)	60	CHAINYI GRIB	60
CAMPOLON	4	Chainyi Kvas (CHAINYI GRIB)	60
CAPSIN	43	Chemicetin (LEVOMYCETIN)	8
Caramiphen Ethanedisulfonate (MERPANIT)	30	Chemidon (TUBAZID)	24
Caramiphen Hydrochloride (MERPANIT)	30	Chemiochin (ACRICHINE)	19
Caramiphen Methylsulfomethylate (MERPANIT)	30	Chemiofuran (FURADONIN)	13
Carbachol (CARBOCHOLINE)	31	Chemofuran (FURACILLIN)	73
Carbamel (CARBOCHOLINE)	31	Chinacrine (ACRICHINE)	19
		CHINET	20
		Chinosol (KINOZOL)	73

Chloor-Hexaviet (HEXONIUM)	25	Cincaïne (SOVCAINE)	59
CHLORACIZIN	28	Cinchocaine (SOVCAINE)	59
CHLORACON	10	Cirpon (MEPROTAN)	75
Chloramphenicol (LEVOMYCETIN)	8	CITRAMON	3
CHLORAZINE	20	Citrullamon (DIPHENIN)	10
Chlorbiotin (LEVOMYCETIN)	8	Clavitol (PREGNANTOL)	62
Chlordane (M-410)	55	CLEOL	44
CHLORDINEZIN	28	CLIMACTERIN	48
Chlorethamine (EMBICHIN)	16	Clinestrol (SINESTROL)	49
Chlorethazine (EMBICHIN)	16	Cloramin (EMBICHIN)	16
CHLORIDE PLASMA	64	CN TABLETS	16
CHLORIDIN	20	COAMIDE	4
Chloriguane (BIGUMAL)	20	COFERMIN	4
Chlorisondamine (HISINDAMONE)	25	Colcemid (OMAIN)	18
Chlormerodrin (PROMERAN)	45	Colchamine (OMAIN)	18
Chlormethine (EMBICHIN)	16	COLIMYCIN	8
Chloroguanide (BIGUMAL)	20	COLISTATIN	8
Chloromycetin (LEVOMYCETIN)	8	COLLODIUM	44
CHLOROPHOS	52	COLLODIUM ELASTICUM	44
CHLOROTHION	52	COLLOIDAL INFUSIN	64
CHLORPHEN	53	COLLOSILICATE	44
CHLORPHENACYL	16	Comital (DIPHENIN)	10
Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride (AMINAZIN)	75	CONDELPHINE	70
CHLORTEN	53	Conteben (TIBON)	24
Chlortetracycline (BIOMYCIN)	7	CONTRACEPTIN	41
Chlortetracycline (BIOVETIN)	7	CONTRACEPTIVES	41
Chlortetracycline (BIOVIT-40)	7	Contralgin (DICAINE)	58
Cholagnost (IODOGNOST)	42	Contrapot (TETURAM)	62
CHOLAGOGUE TEA	41	CONTRAST MEDIA	42
CHOLAGOGUES; CHOLERETICS; HYDROCHOLERETICS	40	CONVALLATOXIN	36
Cholan (CHOLOGON)	41	CONVASID	36
Cholan-DH (CHOLOGON)	41	Coracon (CORDIAMINE)	39
CHOLELITHIN No. 1	41	Coraethamide (CORDIAMINE)	39
CHOLELITHIN No. 2	41	Coramine (CORDIAMINE)	39
CHOLELITHIN No. 3	41	CORAZOLE	38
CHOLENZYME	41	CORBELLA	28
Cholepulis (IODOGNOST)	42	CORCONIUM	38
Choleretics (CHOLAGOGUES; CHOLERETICS; HYDROCHOLERETICS)	40	Cordiamid (CORDIAMINE)	39
Choline Succinate Dichloride (DITILINE)	71	CORDIAMINE	39
Cholinergic Blocking Agents (PARASYMPATHOLYTICS)	27	CORDIGIT	36
Cholinergic Drugs (PARASYMPATHOMI- METICS)	31	Corediol (CORDIAMINE)	39
Cholinergol (CARBOCHOLINE)	31	CORELBORIN C	36
CHOLOGON	41	CORELBORIN P	36
Cholografin (BILIGNOST)	42	CORGLYCON	36
CHOLOSAS	41	Cormed (CORDIAMINE)	39
Cholospect (BILIGNOST)	42	CORNERIN	36
Cholotrast (BILITRAST)	42	Corthion (NIUIF-100)	56
Cholumbral (IODOGNOST)	42	Cortinazine (TUBAZID)	24
Cholumbrin (IODOGNOST)	42	Corvis (CORAZOLE)	38
Choryl (CARBOCHOLINE)	31	Corvoton (CORDIAMINE)	39
CHRYSANOL	2	Cotinizin (TUBAZID)	24
Chrysomykine (BIOMYCIN)	7	COUNTERIRRITANTS	43
Cibalgin (ANALGIN)	2	CREOSOTAL	46
CICHOL	58	Creosote Carbonate (CREOSOTAL)	46
CIINE	8	Crinodora (ACRICHINE)	19
		Cronetal (TETURAM)	62
		Cryptonal (KINOZOL)	73
		CRYSTALLOMYCIN	8
		Curacit (DITILINE)	71
		Curariform Agents (SKELETAL MUSCLE RELAXANTS)	70

CUTISONE	22	DEXTROMYCETIN	8
CYCLAMIDE	49	Dexyfed (PERVITIN)	39
Cyclonal (HEXENAL)	69	DH (CHOLOGON)	41
CYCLOQUINE	20	Diabetal (NADIZAN)	50
CYGEROL	68	Diaboral (CYCLAMIDE)	49
Cylotropin (SALITROPIN)	14	Diabuton (BUTAMID)	49
CYMARIN	36	DIACARB	45
Cyren B (SINESTROL)	49	Diacetylcholine Dichloride (DITILINE)	71
Cysteamine (MERCAMINE)	69	Diacetylcholine Iodide (DITILINE)	71
Cystelnamine (MERCAMINE)	69	Diaginol (TRIIOTRAST)	43
Cytisine (CYTITON)	39	Diagnorenol (SERGOSIN)	43
CYTITON	39	Diakarb (DIACARB)	45
Cytostaticum (E-39)	16	Diaminone (PHENADON)	1
Cytotoxic Drugs (ANTINEOPLASTIC PREPARATIONS)	16	Diamox (DIACARB)	45
D		Dianone (PHENADON)	1
Dabylen (DIMEDROL)	12	Diasan (TIBON)	24
DAFTAZOL	1	Diatrast (CARDIOTRAST)	42
Danilone (PHENYLLIN)	10	DIAZIL	28
DAPT (DAFTAZOL)	1	DIAZOLINE	12
Daptazole (DAFTAZOL)	1	DIBAZOL	29
Daraprim (CHLORIDIN)	20	Dibenamine (SYMPATHOLYTIN)	33
DAUCARINE	50	Dibucaine (SOVCAINE)	59
Daukarin (DAUCARINE)	50	Dibutyl (PARFEZIN)	30
Debendrin (DIMEDROL)	12	DICAINE (Dikain)	58
Decarboxycysteine (MERCAMINE)	69	DICAPTOL	45
Decentan (ETAPERAZINE)	75	Dichloren (EMBICHIN)	16
Decicaine (DICAINE)	58	DICOLINE	24
Dehychol (CHOLOGON)	41	Dicumacyl (NEODICOUMARIN)	10
Dehycol (CHOLOGON)	41	Didrocol (CHOLOGON)	41
Dehydrocholic Acid (CHOLOGON)	41	Dienoestrol (SYNESTROL)	49
Dehydrocholin (CHOLOGON)	41	Diethazine (DINEZIN)	29
Dekstromitsetin (DEXTROMYCETIN)	8	Diethylcarbamazine (DITRAZINE)	3
DELSEMIN	70	DIETHYLOGLYCINE	60
Demecolcine (OMAIN)	18	Diethylstilbestrol Dipropionate (SINESTROL)	49
Demeton (MERCAPTOPHOS)	55	Dietilolglitsin (DIETHYLOGLYCINE)	60
Demeton-O (MERCAPTOPHOS)	55	Difatsil (SPASMOLYTIN)	30
Demeton-S (ISOSYSTOX)	54	Difazin (DIPHASIN)	29
Demulcents (DERMATOMUCOSAL AGENTS)	43	Difenin (DIPHENIN)	10
Denyl Sodium (DIPHENIN)	10	DIGALEN-NEO	36
Depot-Oestromenine (DIMESTROL)	48	Digestil (SINESTROL)	49
Depot-Oestromon (DIMESTROL)	48	DIGICILEN	37
Depressin (HEXONIUM)	25	DIGICILIN	37
Depridol (PHENADON)	1	DIGIPUREN	37
Derizene (MEZATON)	33	DIGITAZID	37
DERMATOMUSOSAL AGENTS	43	Digitsilen (DIGICILEN)	37
Desamin (PERVITIN)	39	Digitsilin (DIGICILIN)	37
Desoxyephedrine Hydrochloride (PERVITIN)	39	Diguanil (BIGUMAL)	20
Desoxyn (PERVITIN)	39	Dihydan Soluble (DIPHENIN)	10
Desyphed (PERVITIN)	39	Dihydrohydroxycodone (THECODINE)	2
DETF (CHLOROPHOS)	52	Dihydrostilbestrol (SYNESTROL)	49
DETOXIFYING PREPARATIONS	45	Dikain (DICAINE)	58
Deumacard (CORAZOLE)	38	Dikaptol (DICAPTOL)	45
Dexoval (PERVITIN)	39	Dikol (BILITRAST)	42
Dextim (PERVITIN)	39	Dikolin (DICOLINE)	24
Dextran (POLYGLUCIN)	66	Dilabil (CHOLOGON)	41
Dextraven (POLYGLUCIN)	66	DILANISIDE	37
		Dilanizid (DILANISIDE)	37
		Dilantin Sodium (DIPHENIN)	10
		Dillantin (DIPHENIN)	10

Erebile (CHOLOGON)	41	EUSYNTHOMYCIN	8
Ergadenylic Acid (MAP)	60	Euvernil (UROSULFAN)	15
ERGAM	32	Evatmin (ANTIASTHMOCRINE)	35
ERGOTAL	33	Evipal Sodium (HEXENAL)	69
ERGOTAL	62	Evipan (HEXENAL)	69
Ergotoxine (ERGAM)	32	EXGRAN	47
Eridione (PHENYLLIN)	10	Exhorran (TETURAM)	62
Erion (ACRICHINE)	19	Expandex (POLYGLUCIN)	66
Eritrin (ERYTHRINE)	13	EXPECTORANT TEA No. 1	46
Erizid (ERYSIDE)	37	EXPECTORANT TEA No. 2	46
Erizimin (ERYSIMINE)	37	EXPECTORANT TEA No. 3	46
Ertuban (TUBAZID)	24	EXPECTORANT TEA No. 4	46
ERYSIDE	37	EXPECTORANTS	46
ERYSIMINE	37		
ERYTHRINE	13		
Esametina (HEXONIUM)	25		
ESCODOL	1		
Eskodol (ESCODOL)	1		
Esomid Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25		
Esparin (PROPAZIN)	75		
Ester 25 (PHOSPHACOL)	32		
Estimulex (PERVITIN)	39		
Estroben (SINESTROL)	49		
Estromon (SINESTROL)	49		
Etamboro (TETAMON)	27		
Etamid (ETHAMIDE)	76		
Etamon Chloride (TETAMON)	27		
ETAPERAZINE	75		
Etazol (ETHAZOLE)	13		
Ethabrom (NARCOLAN)	70		
ETHAMIDE	76		
ETHAZOLE	13		
Ethynyl Testosterone (PREGNIN)	49		
Ethiodan (NEUOTRAST)	43		
Ethisterone (PREGNIN)	49		
Ethodryl (DITRAZINE)	3		
Ethopropazine (PARFEZIN)	30		
ETHOXYD	22		
Ethyl Biscoumacetate (NEODICOUMARIN)	10		
ETHYLCELLOSOLV	72		
Ethyldicoumarol Acetate (NEODICOUMARIN)	10		
Ethylene Iminoquinone (E-39)	16		
ETHYIMIDINE	17		
ETHYSINE	12		
Eticol (PHOSPHACOL)	25		
Etilon (NIUIF-100)	56		
Etiltelselosolv (ETHYLCELLOSOLV)	72		
Etimidin (ETHYIMIDINE)	17		
Etizin (ETHYSINE)	12		
Etoksid (ETHOXID)	22		
Etylon (TETAMON)	27		
Eucodal (THECODINE)	2		
Eucoran (CORDIAMINE)	39		
Eudorm (HEXENAL)	69		
Eufodrinol (PERVITIN)	39		
Eukodan (THECODINE)	2		
Eumicton (DIACARB)	45		
Eusintomitsin (EUSYNTHOMYCIN)	8		
Euspiran (ISADRINE)	33		
		F	
		F SERUM	34
		Faragynol (SYNESTROL)	49
		Fargan (DIPRAZIN)	12
		FASCIOLIN	3
		Fastsiolin (FASCIOLIN)	3
		Favistan (MERCAZOLYL)	61
		Fe-3-Specific (DIETHYLOLGLYCINE)	60
		FEBRIFUGINE	17
		FEDOROV'S NARCOTIC-ANTISHOCK SOLUTION	64
		Fedorov-Vasilev's Solution (TSOLIPK SALINE INFUSIN)	68
		Fenadon (PHENADON)	1
		Fenafan (PHENAPHAN)	18
		Fenakon (PHENACON)	11
		Fenamet (PHENAMET)	18
		Fenamin (PHENAMINE)	40
		Fenamizol (DAFTAZOL)	1
		Fenastezin (PHENASTEZIN)	18
		Fenatin (PHENATINE)	40
		Fenergan (DIPRAZIN)	12
		Fensterin (PHENESTERIN)	18
		Fenethazine (ETHYSINE)	12
		Fenilbutina (BUTADION)	2
		Fenilin (PHENYLLIN)	10
		Feniodol (BILITRAST)	42
		Fentazin (ETAPERAZINE)	75
		FERKOVEN	4
		FERRATOL	4
		FERROBION	4
		FERROCAL	4
		FERROFUZIN	64
		FERROFUZIN No. 3	65
		Ferrogematogen (FERROHEMATOGEN)	4
		FERROHEMATOGEN	4
		Ferrokall (FERROCAL)	4
		FiBS	34
		Filatov's Serum (F SERUM)	34
		FILATOV'S SOLUTION No. 28	65
		Filatov's Solution No. 43 (LIPK ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION No. 43)	65
		FILICILEN	3
		Filiksian (FILIXAN)	3
		Filitsilen (FILICILEN)	3
		FILIXAN	3
		Fitoferrolaktol (PHYTOFERROLACTOL)	6

FLAMIN	41	GASTROCRINE	5
Flaxedil (PYROLAXON)	72	GASTROINTESTINAL ADSORBENTS, ASTRINGENTS AND PROTECTIVES	47
FLICID	53	Gastrokrin (GASTROCRINE)	5
Flitsid (FLICID)	53	Gefefitin (HEFEPHYTIN)	5
Fonurit (DIACARB)	45	Geksabenzat (HEXONIUM B)	25
Foriod (IODOGHOST)	42	Geksakhloran (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Fosarbin (PYROPHOS)	32	Geksakhloritsiklogeksan (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Fosfakol (PHOSPHACOL)	32	Geksamidin (HEXAMIDINE)	11
Fosfren (PHOSPHRENE)	6	Geksan (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Ftivazid (PHTIVAZID)	23	Geksenal (HEXENAL)	69
Fungicides (ANTIFUNGAL PREPARATIONS)	11	Geksonat (HEXONATE)	25
Fungo-Insecticides (INSECTICIDES AND INSECT-REPELLENTS)	52	Geksonii (HEXONIUM)	25
Fungus Betulinus (CHAGA)	16	Geksonii B (HEXONIUM B)	25
FURACILLIN	73	Geliomitsin (HELIOMYCIN)	8
Furacin (FURACILLIN)	73	Gematogen (HEMATOGEN)	5
Furadantin (FURADONIN)	13	Gematogen Detskii (HEMATOGEN FOR CHILDREN)	5
FURADONIN	13	Gemostaticheskaya Gubka (HEMOSTATIC SPONGE)	48
Furadroxy (FURAXOLON)	14	Gemostazin (HEMOSTASIN)	48
FURAGUANIDINE	13	Gemostimulin (HEMOSTIMULIN)	5
Furaksolon (FURAXOLON)	14	GENDON	50
Furakson (FURAXONE)	20	General Anesthetics (SEDATIVES; HYPNOTICS; GENERAL ANESTHETICS)	69
Furalone (FURACILLIN)	73	Geniphen (CHLORPHEN)	53
FURAMICID	13	Gentran (POLYGLUCIN)	66
Furamitsid (FURAMICID)	13	Gepalon (CAMPOLON)	4
FURAMON	31	Gepavit (HEPAVIT)	5
FURANIOZID	14	Gerontine (SPERMOCRINE)	61
Furanol (FURAMON)	31	Gestone-Oral (PREGNIN)	49
Furatsilin (FURACILLIN)	73	Gestoral (PREGNIN)	49
FURAXOLON	14	Gidrolizin (L-103)	65
FURAXONE	20	Gidroperit (HYDROPERITE)	73
FURAZIDIN	14	Gidropiperin (HYDROPIPERIN)	48
Furazina (FURACILLIN)	73	Gimalin (HIMALINE)	29
Furazolidone (FURAXONE)	20	GINK (TUBAZID)	24
Furesol (FURACILLIN)	73	Gipersol (HYPER SOL)	6
Furmethide Iodide (FURAMON)	31	Gipotonin (INCREPAN)	50
Furmethyl (FURAMON)	31	GITALEN	37
Furtrethonium Iodide (FURAMON)	31	GIURZOTOKSIN	48
G		GKHTSG (HEXACHLORANE)	53
Gagexyl (MEPROTAN)	75	Glitserofosfen (GLYCEROPHOSPHENE)	60
Galantamin (GALANTHAMINE)	32	Globenicol (LEVOMYCETIN)	8
GALANTHAMINE	32	GLOBISPORIN	8
GALANTHINE	29	Globucid (ETHAZOLE)	13
Galantin (GALANTHINE)	29	Glucidoral (NADIZAN)	50
GALASCORBIN	44	GLYCEROPHOSPHENE	60
Galaskorbin (GALASCORBIN)	44	Gofruzid (GOPHRUZID)	37
Galisol (IODOGHOST)	42	GOMOMAZ	34
Gallamine Triethiodide (PYROLAXON)	72	GOPHRUZID	37
GALMAMIN	73	GORDEEV'S SOLUTION	17
Gamma Benzene Hexachloride (HEXACHLORANE)	53	GRANOSAN	53
Gammexane (HEXACHLORANE)	53	Gravitol (PREGNANTOL)	62
GANGLERON	25	Grozdo's Solution No. 2a (TSOLIPK No. 2a)	67
GANGLIOPLEGICS	24	Grozdo's Solution No. 4a (TSOLIPK No. 4a)	67
Gangliostat (HEXONIUM)	25		
Ganidan (SULGIN)	14		
GASTRIC ANTACIDS AND ACIDIFIERS	47		
GASTRIN	4		

Grudnoi Chai No. 1 (EXPECTORANT TEA No. 1)	46	Hiohex Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25
Grudnoi Chai No. 2 (EXPECTORANT TEA No. 2)	46	HISINDAMONE	25
Grudnoi Chai No. 3 (EXPECTORANT TEA No. 3)	46	Histamine-Antagonists (ANTI-HISTAMINICS)	12
Grudnoi Chai No. 4 (EXPECTORANT TEA No. 4)	46	HN2 (EMBICHIN)	16
Guamid (SULGIN)	14	HORMONES AND ENDOCRINE PREPARATIONS	48
Guanatol (BIGUMAL)	20	Hycozid (TUBAZID)	24
Guanicil (SULGIN)	14	Hydergine (REDERGAM)	33
Guanofuracin (FURAGUANIDINE)	13	Hydralazine Hydrochloride (APRESSIN)	50
H		Hydrocholeretics (CHOLAGOGUES; CHOLERETICS; HYDROCHOLERETICS)	40
Haffkinine (ACRICHINE)	19	Hydrogen Peroxide Carbamide (HYDROPERITE)	73
Hedulin (PHENYLLIN)	10	Hydrolysin (L-103)	65
HEFEPHYTIN	5	HYDROPERITE	73
Helicon (ACESAL)	2	HYDROPIPERIN	48
HELIOMYCIN	8	Hydroxynovocaine (PASCAINE)	59
Hematinic Preparations (ANTI-ANEMIC; HEMOPOIETIC; HEMATINIC PREPARATIONS)	4	Hydroxyprocaine (PASCAINE)	59
HEMATOGEN	5	HYPERSOL	6
HEMATOGEN FOR CHILDREN	5	Hypnotics (SEDATIVES; HYPNOTICS; GENERAL ANESTHETICS)	69
Hemopoietic Preparations (ANTI-ANEMIC; HEMOPOIETIC; HEMATINIC PREPARATIONS)	4	HYPOGLYCEMIC PREPARATIONS	49
HEMOSTASIN	48	Hypoglycone (BUTAMID)	49
HEMOSTATIC SPONGE	48	HYPOTENSIVE AND VASODILATOR PREPARATIONS	50
HEMOSTATICS	48	Hypotonin (INCREPAN)	50
HEMOSTIMULIN	5	I	
Hepalon (CAMPOLON)	4	Iaponskaia Matka (CHAINYI GRIB)	60
HEPAVIT	5	Iaponskii Grib (CHAINYI GRIB)	60
Heptadon (PHENADON)	1	Ibiofural (FURACILLIN)	73
Heptanal (PHENADON)	1	IEM POLYVACCINE	52
Heptanone (PHENADON)	1	Ilbion (TIBON)	24
Hestrium Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25	Iludrine (ISADRINE)	33
Hetrazan (DITRAZINE)	3	IMANIN	63
Hexabenzate (HEXONIUM B)	25	Imipramine (IMIZIN)	75
HEXACHLORANE	53	IMIZIN	75
Hexachlorocyclohexane (HEXACHLORANE)	53	IMMUNOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	51
Hexachloroethane (FASCIOLIN)	3	Incidal (DIAZOLINE)	12
Hexamethonium Bromide (HEXONIUM)	25	INCREPAN	50
Hexamethonium Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25	Indema (PHENYLLIN)	10
Hexameton Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25	Indon (PHENYLLIN)	10
HEXAMIDINE	11	Ingafen (INHAPHEN)	33
Hexanastab (HEXENAL)	69	Ingakamf (INHACAMPH)	46
Hexanestrol (SYNESTROL)	49	INH (TUBAZID)	24
HEXENAL	69	INHACAMPH	46
Hexestrol (SYNESTROL)	49	INHAPHEN	33
Hexobarbital Sodium (HEXENAL)	69	Inkrepan (INCREPAN)	50
Hexobarbitone (HEXENAL)	69	Inonotus obliquus (CHAGA)	16
HEXONATE	25	INSECTICIDES AND INSECT- REPELLENTS	52
Hexone Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25	Intradex (POLYGLUCIN)	66
HEXONIUM	25	Invenol (NADIZAN)	50
HEXONIUM B	25	Inversine (MECAMINE)	26
Hibanil (AMINAZIN)	75	Iodatol (IODOLIPOL)	42
Hibernal (AMINAZIN)	75	Iodeikon (IODOGHOST)	42
Hibicon (CHLORACON)	10	Iod-Gipersol (IOD-HYPERSOL)	6
Hidrasonil (TUBAZID)	24	IOD-HYPERSOL	6
HIMALINE	29	Iodipamide Sodium (BILIGNOST)	42

Iodipin (IODOLIPOL)	42		
Iodoalphonic Acid (BILITRAST)	42		
Iodobil (BILITRAST)	42		
IODOGNOST	42		
Iodolein (IODOLIPOL)	42		
IODOLIPOL	42		
Iodombrine (IODOLIPOL)	42		
Iodophene (IODOGNOST)	42		
Iodophthalein (IODOGNOST)	42		
Iodopyracet (CARDIOTRAST)	42		
Iodoray (IODOGNOST)	42		
Iodotetragnost (IODOGNOST)	42		
Ioduron (CARDIOTRAST)	42		
Iopracyl (CARDIOTRAST)	42		
IPRAZID	39		
Iproniazid (IPRAZID)	39		
Irgapyrin (BUTADION)	2		
ISADRINE	33		
Iscotin (TUBAZID)	24		
Ismicetina (LEVOMYCETIN)	8		
Isocolefanine (BILITRAST)	42		
Isolodeikon (IODOGNOST)	42		
Isolyn (TUBAZID)	24		
Isomyn (PHENAMINE)	40		
Isonex (TUBAZID)	24		
Isoniazid (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonicazid (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonicid (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonicotan (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonilex (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonindon (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonirit (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonizide (TUBAZID)	24		
Isonorin (ISADRINE)	33		
ISOPESTOX	53		
Isophrin Hydrochloride (MEZATON)	33		
ISOPROMEDOL	1		
Isopronaline (ISADRINE)	33		
Isopropylarterenol (ISADRINE)	33		
Isoproterenol (ISADRINE)	33		
ISOSYSTOX	54		
Isotebezid (TUBAZID)	24		
Isotiazine (PARFEZIN)	30		
Isotiazine (ETHYSINE)	12		
ISOVERIN	62		
Isozide (TUBAZID)	24		
Istopyrin (ACESAL)	2		
Isuprel (ISADRINE)	33		
Isupren (ISADRINE)	33		
Italchine (ACRICHINE)	19		
IUGLON	22		
Izadrin (ISADRINE)	33		
Izopestoks (ISOPESTOX)	53		
Izopromedol (ISOPROMEDOL)	1		
Izosistoks (ISOSYSTOX)	54		
Izoverin (ISOVERIN)	62		
J			
Jacutin (HEXACHLORANE)	53		
Jodobil (BILITRAST)	42		
Juglone (IUGLON)	22		
		K	
		Kaferid (CAFERID)	4
		Kambukha (CHAINYI GRIB)	60
		Kambukhal (CHAINYI GRIB)	60
		Kampolon (CAMPOLON)	4
		Kapsin (CAPSIN)	43
		KARANTONIN	32
		Karbofos (CARBOPHOS)	52
		Karbogen (CARBOGEN)	38
		Karbokholin (CARBOCHOLINE)	31
		Karbofen (CARBOLEN)	47
		Karbolineum (KEAM PREPARATION)	54
		Kardiotrast (CARDIOTRAST)	42
		Kardiovalen (CARDIOVALEN)	36
		KARMANOVA'S TABLETS	70
		Karotol (CAROTOL)	76
		Karoton (CAROTON)	76
		Katapirin (CATAPYRIN)	45
		Katonil (PROMERAN)	45
		KEAM PREPARATION	54
		KEFIR	60
		Kemicetin (LEVOMYCETIN)	8
		KENDOSIDE	37
		Kendozid (KENDOSIDE)	37
		Keraphen (IODOGNOST)	42
		Ketalgin (PHENADON)	1
		Khinet (CHINET)	20
		Khinotsid (QUINOCIDE)	21
		Khizindamon (HISINDAMONE)	25
		Khlorakon (CHLORACON)	10
		Khloratsizin (CHLORACIZIN)	28
		Khlorazin (CHLORAZINE)	20
		Khlordinezin (CHLORDINEZIN)	28
		Khlorfen (CHLORPHEN)	53
		Khlorfenatsil (CHLORPHENACYL)	16
		Khloridin (CHLORIDIN)	20
		Khloridnaia Plazma (CHLORIDE PLASMA)	64
		Khlorofos (CHLOROPHOS)	52
		Khlorotion (CHLOROTHION)	52
		Khlorfen (CHLORPHEN)	53
		Khloletin No. 1 (CHOLELITHIN No. 1)	41
		Khloletin No. 2 (CHOLELITHIN No. 2)	41
		Khloletin No. 3 (CHOLELITHIN No. 3)	41
		Khloenzim (CHOLENZYME)	41
		Khologon (CHOLOGON)	41
		Kholosas (CHOLOSAS)	41
		KINOZOL	73
		Kipiachenaiia Syvorotka (KS SOLUTION)	65
		KIUZOL-A	54
		KIUZOL-F	54
		Klei BF-6 (BF-6 GLUE)	43
		Kleol (CLEOL)	44
		Klimakterin (CLIMACTERIN)	48
		Koamid (COAMIDE)	4
		Kofermin (COFERMIN)	4
		Kolimitsin (COLIMYCIN)	8
		Kolistatin (COLISTATIN)	8
		Kolkhamin (OMAIN)	18
		Kollodii (COLLODIUM)	44

Kollodii Elasticheskii (COLLODIUM ELASTICUM)	44
Kolloidnyi Infuzin (COLLOIDAL INFUSIN)	64
Kollosilikat (COLLOSILICATE)	44
Kondelfin (CONDELPHINE)	70
KONKOV'S PREPARATION	34
Kontratseptin (CONTRACEPTIN)	41
Konvalliatoxin (CONVALLATOXIN)	36
Konvazid (CONVASID)	36
Korazol (CORAZOLE)	38
Korbella (CORBELLA)	28
Kordiamin (CORDIAMINE)	39
Kordigit (CORDIGIT)	36
Korelborin K (CORELBORIN C)	36
Korelborin P (CORELBORIN P)	36
Korglikon (CORGLYCON)	36
Korkonii (CORCONIUM)	38
Kornerin (CORNERIN)	36
KOUMISS	76
KP POWDER	34
Krem VMA-M-1 (VMA-M-1 CREAM)	58
Kreozotal (CREOSOTAL)	46
Kristallomitsin (CRYSTALLOMYCIN)	8
Krizanol (CHRYSANOL)	2
Krovezameshchalushchaia Zhidkost Petrova (PETROV'S PLASMA-SUBSTITUTE SOLUTION)	66
Krovezameshchalushchii Rastvor No. 3 (PLASMA-SUBSTITUTE SOLUTION No. 3)	66
Krovezameshchalushchii Rastvor Popova No. 3 (POPOV'S PLASMA SUBSTITUTE No. 3)	66
Krov-Penitsillin (KP POWDER)	34
KS SOLUTION	65
Ksikain (XYCAINE)	59
Kumys (KOUMISS)	76
Kutizon (CUTISONE)	22
Kvietal (QUIETAL)	70
Kwell (HEXACHLORANE)	53

L

Laburnine (CYTITON)	39
Landocaine (DICAINE)	58
LANTOSIDE	37
Lantozid (LANTOSIDE)	37
Lapurol (PERHYDROL)	74
Largactil (AMINAZIN)	75
LARUSAN	22
Latibon (DINEZIN)	29
Lechebnaia Syvorotka Belenkogo (BELENKII'S THERAPEUTIC SERUM)	64
LECITHIN-CEREBRO	5
LEGUINE	45
Legvin (LEGUINE)	45
Leikogen (LEUCOGEN)	5
Leikoplastyr (LEUKOPLASTER)	44
Leikotsitarnaiia Syvorotoka (LEUKOCYTIC SERUM)	34
Leitsin (LEUCINE)	60

Lentin (CARBOCHOLINE)	31
LepitoIn Sodium (DIPHENIN)	10
Leptazol (CORAZOLE)	38
Leptidrol (PIRIDROL)	40
Lergigan (DIPRAZIN)	12
Lethidron (ANTORPHINE)	1
Letsitin-Tserebro (LECITHIN-CEREBRO)	5
LEUCINE	60
LEUCOGEN	5
LEUKOCYTIC SERUM	34
Leukomycin (LEVOMYCETIN)	8
LEUKOPLASTER	44
Levomitsetin (LEVOMYCETIN)	8
LEVOMYCETIN	8
LIDASE	46
Lidaza (LIDASE)	46
Lidocaine Hydrochloride (XYCAINE)	59
Lignocaine (XYCAINE)	59
Lindane (HEXACHLORANE)	53
LINOL	69
Lipiodol (IODOLIPOL)	42
LIPK ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION No. 43	65
LIPOCEREBRIN	5
LIPOTON	60
Lipotserbrin (LIPOCEREBRIN)	5
Liranol (PROMAZINE)	75
Lisergan (ETHYSINE)	12
Lisergin (ETHYSINE)	12
LITHIICIDIN	9
Litiotsidin (LITHIICIDIN)	9
Livazone (TIBON)	24
LOCAL ANESTHETICS	58
LONGISPORIN	9
Lorexane (HEXACHLORANE)	53
LS (LEUKOCYTIC SERUM)	34
LSB (BELENKII'S THERAPEUTIC SERUM)	64
LUBRICATING OIL OINTMENT	44
Lucidil (DIAZIL)	28
Lucorteam Oral (PREGNIN)	49
Lutidon Oral (PREGNIN)	49
Lutocyclin (PREGNIN)	49
Lutocycol (PREGNIN)	49
Lycedan (MAP)	60
Lysergan (ETHYSINE)	12
Lysivane (PARFEZIN)	30
Lysthenon (DITILINE)	71

M

Mablin (MYELOSAN)	17
Macrodex (POLYGLUCIN)	66
Macroze (POLYGLUCIN)	66
Madiol (MEPROTAN)	75
Malaricida (ACRICHINE)	19
Malathion (CARBOPHOS)	52
Malathon (CARBOPHOS)	52
Malocide (CHLORIDIN)	20
Mammofizin (MAMMOPHYSIN)	49

MAMMOPHYSIN	49	Methexenyl (HEXENAL)	69
Manchzhurskii Grib (CHAINYI GRIB)	60	Methimazole (MERCAZOLYL)	61
MAP	60	Methiodal Sodium (SERGOSIN)	43
Maricaine (XYCAINE)	59	Methium Chloride (HEXONIUM)	25
Marsilid (IPRAZID)	39	Methoquine (ACRICHINE)	19
Maz Naftalanovaia (NAPHTHALAN OINTMENT)	74	Methothylin (MERCAZOLYL)	61
Maz po Vishnevskomu (VISHNEVSKII'S OINTMENT)	75	Methoxyn (PERVITIN)	39
Maz Rybakova (RYBAKOV'S OINTMENT)	22	Methylbenzedrine (PERVITIN)	39
Maz ST (RYBAKOV'S OINTMENT)	22	METHYLETHYLTHIOPHOS	55
Mebichloramine (EMBICHIN)	16	Methylhexobital (HEXENAL)	69
MECAMINE	26	METHYLLICACONITINE	71
Mecamylamine Hydrochloride (MECAMINE)	26	Methyllicaconitine Hydroiodide (MELLECTINE)	71
Mecaprine (ACRICHINE)	19	Methylparathion (METAPHOS)	55
Mechlorethamine Hydrochloride (EMBICHIN)	16	Methylprylon (DIMERIN)	69
Mecodin (PHENADON)	1	Methylsamin (PERVITIN)	39
Mecodrin (PHENAMINE)	40	METHYLSYSTOX	55
Medphalan (SARCOLYSIN)	18	Medletldofos (METHYLETHYLTHIOPHOS)	55
Megaphen (AMINAZIN)	75	Medlikakonitdn (METHYLLICACONITINE)	71
Mekamin (MECAMINE)	26	Medlsistoks (METHYLSYSTOX)	55
MELLECTINE	71	Metochin (ACRICHINE)	19
Mellktdn (MELLECTINE)	71	Meton (HEXONIUM)	25
Melphalan (SARCOLYSIN)	18	Metoquine (ACRICHINE)	19
Mepacrine (ACRICHINE)	19	Metrazol (CORAZOLE)	38
Mepavlon (MEPROTAN)	75	Mevasine (MECAMINE)	26
Mepecton (PHENADON)	1	MEZATON	33
Mephenon (PHENADON)	1	Mezokain (MESOCAINE)	59
Meprobamate (MEPROTAN)	75	Miadone (PHENADON)	1
Meproban (MEPROTAN)	75	MICROCID	73
MEPROTAN	75	Mictine (ALLACYL)	45
Meratran (PIRIDROL)	40	Midosal (NADIZAN)	50
MERCAMINE	69	Mielosan (MYELOSAN)	17
Mercaptamine (MERCAMINE)	69	Mikol (MYCOL)	23
MERCAPTOPHOS	55	Mikrotsid (MICROCID)	73
Mercazole (MERCAZOLYL)	61	Miltown (MEPROTAN)	75
MERCAZOLYL	61	Mincard (ALLACYL)	45
Merclozan (PROMERAN)	45	Minerals (VITAMINS; MINERALS; NUTRITIVES)	76
Merculest (PROMERAN)	45	Mintacol (PHOSPHACOL)	32
Merkamin (MERCAMINE)	69	Miol (MYOL)	50
Merkaptofos (MERCAPTOPHOS)	55	Miotics (AUTONOMIC DRUGS)	24
Merkazolil (MERCAZOLYL)	61	Miotisal A (PHOSPHACOL)	32
MERPANIT	30	Mipaphox (ISOPESTOX)	53
Merphalan (SARCOLYSIN)	18	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED PREPARATIONS	59
MESOCAINE	59	Mitostan (MYELOSAN)	17
Metacid (METAPHOS)	55	Mitoxine (EMBICHIN)	16
METACIN	30	MITROSHIN'S SOLUTION	34
Metafos (METAPHOS)	55	Mitserin (MYCERIN)	9
Metamine (NITRANOL)	50	Mitsetin (MYCETIN)	9
Metamizolum (ANALGIN)	2	Moheptan (PHENADON)	1
METAPHOS	55	Monomitsin (MONOMYCIN)	9
Metasystox (METHYLSYSTOX)	55	MONOMYCIN	9
Metatsin (METACIN)	30	Monophos (PHENAMINE)	40
METAZID	22	Morphine Antagonists (ADDICTING ANALGESICS AND ANTAGONISTS)	1
Methadone (PHENADON)	1	Moryl (CARBOCHOLINE)	31
Methamphetamine Hydrochloride (PERVITIN)	39	MUCOVIT	77
Methampyrone (ANALGIN)	2	MUKHOMOR	56
Methedrin (PERVITIN)	39	Mukovit (MUCOVIT)	77

Multergan (DIPRAZIN)	12	Narodrin (PERVITIN)	39
Multezin (DIPRAZIN)	12	Narone (ANALGIN)	2
Muscle Adenylic Acid (MAP)	60	Nartate (ANALGIN)	2
Muscle Relaxants (SKELETAL MUSCLE RELAXANTS)	70	Natrionex (DIACARB)	45
Musculamine (SPERMOCRINE)	61	NATROG	61
Mustargen Hydrochloride (EMBICHIN)	16	Neanafilaktogennaia Syvorotka 24 (NON- ANAPHYLACTOGENIC SERUM No. 24)	65
Mustine Hydrochloride (EMBICHIN)	16	Neantigennyi Protein (NAPRIN)	65
Mutomitsin (MUTOMYCIN)	9	Nefco (FURACILLIN)	73
MUTOMYCIN	9	Neirotrast (NEUROTAST)	43
My-B-Den (MAP)	60	NEOANUSOL	44
MYCERIN	9	Neonuzol (NEOANUSOL)	44
MYCETIN	9	NEOBENZINOL	35
MYCOL	23	Neobilopac (BILITRIST)	42
Mycolic Acid (MYCOL)	23	Neocardol (CORAZOLE)	38
MYELOSAN	17	NEOCID	9
Mylepsin (HEXAMIDINE)	11	NEODICOUMARIN	10
Myleran (MYELOSAN)	17	Neohydrin (PROMERAN)	45
Myodil (NEUROTAST)	43	Neodikumarin (NEODICOUMARIN)	10
MYOL	50	Neodrenol (ISADRINE)	33
Myshechno-Adenilovyi Preparat (MAP)	60	Neopine (ISADRINE)	33
Mysoline (HEXAMIDINE)	11	Neopinephrine (ISADRINE)	33
Myvizone (TIBON)	24	Neo-Hibernex (PROPAZIN)	75
N		Neohydrin-Viscous (IODOLIPOL)	42
		Neomelubrin (ANALGIN)	2
Nadisan (NADIZAN)	50	Neomethiodol (CARDIOTRIST)	42
NADIZAN	50	Neonicotine (ANABASINE)	24
Naftalan (NAPHTHALAN OINTMENT)	74	Neoskiodan (CARDIOTRIST)	42
Naftalanskaia Neft (NAPHTHALAN NAPHTHA)	73	Neospect (CARDIOTRIST)	42
Naftoglobulin (NAPHTOGLOBULIN)	74	Neosulfonamide (SULGIN)	14
Naftokamfora (NAPHTHOCAMPHOR)	74	Neo-Synephrine Hydrochloride (MEZATON)	33
Naftomentol (NAPHTHOMENTHOL)	74	Neotsid (NEOCID)	9
Naftosalol (NAPHTHOSALOL)	74	NERIOLIN	37
Nalline (ANTORPHINE)	1	Nervacton (DIAZIL)	28
Nalorphine (ANTORPHINE)	1	Nesylan (CARDIOTRIST)	42
Nalutron (PREGNIN)	49	Neurazol (CORAZOLE)	38
NANM (ANTORPHINE)	1	Neuridine (SPERMOCRINE)	61
Nanofin (NANOPHYNE)	26	Neurosin (GLYCEROPHOSPHENE)	60
NANOPHYNE	26	NEUROTAST	43
Naphthalan (NAPHTHALAN OINTMENT)	74	Neustab (TIBON)	24
NAPHTHALAN NAPHTHA	73	NEUVEN	45
NAPHTHALAN OINTMENT	74	Nevin (TUBAZID)	24
NAPHTHOCAMPHOR	74	Niadrin (TUBAZID)	24
NAPHTHOGLOBULIN	74	Nicetal (TUBAZID)	24
NAPHTHOMENTHOL	74	Niconyl (TUBAZID)	24
NAPHTHOSALOL	74	NICOSIN	18
NAPRIN	65	Nicotibine (TUBAZID)	24
Narboral (NADIZAN)	50	Nicozide (TUBAZID)	24
NARCOLAN	70	Nidaton (TUBAZID)	24
Narkolan (NARCOLAN)	70	Nifulidone (FURAXONE)	20
Narkoznaia Smes Seltsovskogo (SELTSOVSKII'S NARCOTIC SOLUTION)	66	Nifuzon (FURACILLIN)	73
Narkozno-Protivoshokovaia Zhidkost Fedorova (FEDOROV'S NARCOTIC- ANTISHOCK SOLUTION)	64	Nikethamide (CORDIAMINE)	39
Narkozno-Protivoshokovaia Zhidkost TSIPK (TSIPK NARCOTIC-ANTISHOCK SOLUTION)	67	Nikozid (TUBAZID)	24
		Nikozin (NICOSIN)	18
		Niphanoid (DICAINE)	58
		Niran (NIUIF-100)	56
		Nisentil (ANADOL)	1
		Nitralettae (NITRANOL)	50
		NITRANOL	50

Pantopaque (NEUROTAST)	43	Percaine (SOVCAINE)	59
Paralgin (ANALGIN)	2	Percamine (SOVCAINE)	59
Paramion (PARAMYON)	71	Perchloroethane (FASCIOLIN)	3
PARAMYON	71	Percodan (THE CODINE)	2
Paraoxon (PHOSPHACOL)	32	Perequil (MEPROTAN)	75
Paraphos (NIUIF-100)	56	Perfectochol (BILITRAST)	42
Parasan (DIAZIL)	28	Pergidrol (PERHYDROL)	74
PARASOXON	56	Perhydrit (HYDROPERITE)	73
Parasympathol (VASOTON)	34	PERHYDROL	74
PARASYMPATHOLYTICS	27	Perhydrol-Urea (HYDROPERITE)	73
PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS	31	Perphenazine (ETAPERAZINE)	75
Parathion (NIUIF-100)	56	Persedon (TETRIDIN)	70
Paraxine (LEVOMYCETIN)	8	PERTUSSIN	46
Parazokson (PARASOXON)	56	Perurdil (CARDIOTRAST)	42
Parazone (TIBON)	24	PERVITIN	39
Paredrinol (PROMETHIN)	33	Pestox III (OCTAMETHYL)	56
PARENTERIN	65	Pestox XV (ISOPESTOX)	53
PARFEZIN	30	Petidion (TRIMETIN)	11
Parpanit (MERPANIT)	30	Petranquile (MEPROTAN)	75
Parpanit Methylsulfomethylate (MERPANIT)	30	PETROV'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION	65
Parphezein (PARFEZIN)	30	PETROV'S PLASMA-SUBSTITUTE	
Parpon (DIAZIL)	28	SOLUTION	66
Parsidol (PARFEZIN)	30	Petrov-Filatov's Solution (PLASMA-	
Parsitan (PARFEZIN)	30	SUBSTITUTE SOLUTION No. 3)	66
Parsotil (PARFEZIN)	30	PEUCEDANIN	18
PASCAINE	59	Peutsedanin (PEUCEDANIN)	18
Paskain (PASCAINE)	59	Phebuzine (BUTADION)	2
Pasta IER-1 (IER-1 PASTE)	4	Phenacide (CHLORPHEN)	53
Pasta IER-2 (IER-2 PASTE)	4	PHENACON	11
Pasta KHIOT-6 (KHIOT-6 PASTE)	44	PHENADON	1
Pasta Teimurova (TEIMUROV'S PASTE)	11	PHENAMET	18
PASTINACIN	51	PHENAMINE	40
Pastinatsin (PASTINACIN)	51	Phenamizole (DAFTAZOL)	1
Patrovina (SPASMOLYTIN)	30	PHENAPHAN	18
PECTUSIN	46	PHENASTEZIN	18
Pektusin (PECTUSIN)	46	PHENATINE	40
Pelentan (NEODICOUMARIN)	10	Phenatox (CHLORPHEN)	53
PELOIDESTILLAT	35	Phenedrine (PHENAMINE)	40
PELOIDIN	35	Phenergan (DIPRAZIN)	12
Pelviren (CARDIOTRAST)	42	PHENESTERIN	18
Pendiomide (PENTAMIN)	26	Phenethazine (ETHYSINE)	12
Penphene (CHLORPHEN)	53	Phenindione (PHENYLLIN)	10
PENTABISMOL	14	Pheniodol (BILITRAST)	42
Pentacard (CORAZOLE)	38	Phenolphthalein (PURGEN)	38
Pentafen (MERPANIT)	30	Phenylalanine Mustard (SARCOLYSIN)	18
Pentamethazene Dibromide (PENTAMIN)	26	Phenylbutazone (BUTADION)	2
Pentamethazol (CORAZOLE)	38	Phenylephrine Hydrochloride (MEZATON)	33
Pentamethylenetetrazol (CORAZOLE)	38	Phenylindandione (PHENYLLIN)	10
PENTAMIN	26	PHENYLLIN	10
Pentaphene (MERPANIT)	30	Phenytol Sodium (DIPHENIN)	10
Pentazole (CORAZOLE)	38	Phenytol Soluble (DIPHENIN)	10
Pentemesan (CORAZOLE)	38	Phobex (DIAZIL)	28
Pentetetrazole (CORAZOLE)	38	Pholedrine (PROMETHIN)	33
Pentilen (ACRICHINE)	19	Phosaden (MAP)	60
Pentoksil (PENTOXYL)	5	Phosarbin (PYROPHOS)	32
Pentostam (SOLUSURMIN)	21	PHOSPHACOL	32
PENTOXYL	5	PHOSPHRENE	6
Pentrozol (CORAZOLE)	38	Photobiline (IODOGHOST)	42
Pentyleneetetrazol (CORAZOLE)	38	Phrenazol (CORAZOLE)	38
Perabrodil (CARDIOTRAST)	42	PHTIVAZID	23

Physepton (PHENADON)	1	Potogonnyi Chai No. 1 (SUDORIFIC	
PHYTOFERROLACTOL	6	TEA No. 1)	61
PHYTONCIDES	62	Potogonnyi Chai No. 2 (SUDORIFIC	
PIKHTOFORM	63	TEA No. 2)	61
Piliphen (IODOGHOST)	42	Praenitron (NITRANOL)	50
Pilorin (GASTROCRINE)	5	Pranone (PREGNIN)	49
Pindione (PHENYLLIN)	10	Prazine (PROPAZIN)	75
Plotsid (PYOCID)	74	PRECONSOL	42
Pipradrol Hydrochloride (PIRIDROL)	40	Pregnant Mare Serum (SZHK PREPARA-	
Pirafen (PYRAPHEN)	3	TION)	62
Piraldin (PYRALDIN)	21	PREGNANTOL	62
Piramat (PYRAMAT)	57	Pregneninolone (PREGNIN)	49
Piramein (PYRAMEIN)	3	PREGNIN	49
Piraminal (PYRAMINAL)	3	Pregnoral (PREGNIN)	49
Pirarremol B (BUTADION)	2	Prekonsol (PRECONSOL)	42
Pirazlnon (PYRAZINON)	57	Preparat AB (AB PREPARATION)	52
Pireksal (PYREXAL)	68	Preparat ASD (ASD PREPARATION)	34
PIRIDROL	40	Preparat CB1 (CB1 PREPARATION)	76
Pirofos (PYROPHOS)	32	Preparat KEAM (KEAM PREPARATION)	54
Pirogenal (PYROGENAL)	68	Preparat Konkova (KONKOV'S PREPA-	
Pirolakson (PYROLAXON)	72	RATION)	34
Piromen (PYROMEN)	68	Preparat P (P PREPARATION)	18
PITUICRINE P	49	Preparat SZHK (SZHK PREPARATION)	62
Pituikrin P (PITUICRINE P)	49	Preparat VTS PREPARATION)	24
Pituitrin (ADIURECRINE)	48		
Pituitrin (PITUICRINE P)	49	Preparat VTS (VTS PREPARATION)	24
Plasin (BIGUMAL)	20	Presidon (TETRIDIN)	70
PLASMA-SUBSTITUTE SOLUTION No. 3	66	Primidone (HEXAMIDINE)	11
PLASMA SUBSTITUTES	63	Primolut C (PREGNIN)	49
PLASMOCID	21	PRIMULEN	47
PLASMOL	35	Priodax (BILITRAST)	42
Platifillin (PLATYPHYLLINE)	51	Prisildene (ANADOL)	1
PLATYPHYLLINE	51	Proazamine (DIPRAZIN)	12
Plavolex (POLYGLUCIN)	66	Probamate (MEPROTAN)	75
Plazmol (PLASMOL)	35	Probenecid (ETHAMIDE)	76
Plazmotsid (PLASMOCID)	21	Procalmadol (MEPROTAN)	75
Poin (POINE)	9	Procholon (CHOLAGON)	41
POINE	9	Profamina (PHENAMINE)	40
Polamidon (PHENADON)	1	Profenamine (PARFEZIN)	30
Poligliukin (POLYGLUCIN)	66	Progesterol (PREGNIN)	49
Pollmerol (POLYMEROL)	74	Proguanide (BIGUMAL)	20
Pollsiloksan (POLYSILOXAN)	72	Proguanil (BIGUMAL)	20
Pollivaktsina IEM (IEM POLYVACCINE)	52	Proladone (THECODINE)	2
POLOSUKHIN'S HYPERTONIC ANTI-		Proluton C (PREGNIN)	49
SHOCK SOLUTION	66	Promazil (AMINAZIN)	75
POLYGLUCIN	66	Promazinamid (DIPRAZIN)	12
POLYMEROL	74	Promazine Hydrochloride (PROPAZIN)	75
POLYSILOXAN	72	PROMEDOL	1
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP SOLUTION)	66	PROMERAN	45
Pontocaine (DICAINE)	58	Promethazine Hydrochloride (DIPRAZIN)	12
POPOV'S PLASMA SUBSTITUTE No. 3	66	PROMETHIN	33
Popov's Solution No. 3 (POPOV'S PLASMA		Prometn (PROMETHIN)	33
SUBSTITUTE No. 3)	66	Propaphenin (AMINAZIN)	75
<u>Poria obliqua</u> (CHAGA)	16	PROPAZIN	75
Poroshok Botkina (BOTKIN'S POWDER)	38	Propisamine (PHENAMINE)	40
Poroshok KP (KP POWDER)	34	PROPOLIS	14
Poroshok RS (RS POWDER)	35	Propallylonal (QUIETAL)	70
Poroshok V (V POWDER)	35	Protactil (PROPAZIN)	75
Posedrine (CHLORACON)	10	PROTARS	57
Potassium Iodide (ANTISTRUMIN)	59	Protectives (DERMATOMUCOSAL	
		AGENTS)	43

Protectives (GASTROINTESTINAL ADSORBENTS, ASTRINGENTS AND PROTECTIVES)	47
Protein Hydrolysates (PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)	63
Prothazin (DIPRAZIN)	12
Protivoastmaticheskaya Mikstura (ANTI-ASTHMA MIXTURE)	46
Protivoshokovaya Zhidkost Asratiana A (ASRATIAN'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION A)	63
Protivoshokovaya Zhidkost Asratiana B (ASRATIAN'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION B)	64
Protivoshokovaya Zhidkost Banaitisa (BANAITIS' ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION)	64
Protivoshokovaya Zhidkost Petrova (PETROV'S ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION)	65
Protivoshokovyi Gipertonicheskiy Rastvor Polosukhina (POLOSUKHIN'S HYPERTONIC ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION)	66
Protivoshokovyi Rastvor No. 28 (FILATOV'S SOLUTION No. 28)	65
Protivoshokovyi Rastvor Bellakova i Petrova (BELIAKOV-PETROV ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION)	64
Protivoshokovyi Rastvor LIPK No. 43 (LIPK ANTI-SHOCK SOLUTION No. 43)	65
PSORIASIN	22
Psychedrine (PHENAMINE)	40
Psychoton (PHENAMINE)	40
Ptimal (TRIMETIN)	11
Pulsotyl (PROMETHIN)	33
Purgatives (CATHARTICS)	38
PURGEN	38
PVP SOLUTION	66
Pydirone (ANALGIN)	2
Pylorin (GASTROCRINE)	5
Pycazide (TUBAZID)	24
Pyelombrine (CARDIOTRAST)	42
Pyelosil (CARDIOTRAST)	42
Pyelumbrin (CARDIOTRAST)	42
PYOCID	74
PYRALDIN	21
PYRAMAT	57
PYRAMEIN	3
PYRAMINAL	3
PYRAPHEN	3
PYRAZINON	57
Pyrazolidin (BUTADION)	2
Pyreazide (TUBAZID)	24
PYREXAL	68
Pyridicin (TUBAZID)	24
Pyrimethamine (CHLORIDIN)	20
Pyrimidyl-Quinaldin (PYRALDIN)	21
Pyrizidin (TUBAZID)	24
PYROGENAL	68
PYROGENS	68
PYROLAXON (Pirolakson)	72
PYROMEN	68
PYROPHOS	32

Q

Quaname (MEPROTAN)	75
Quanil (MEPROTAN)	75
Quelicin Chloride (DITILINE)	71
QUIETAL	70
Quinacrine (ACRICHINE)	19
Quinocaine (SOVCAINE)	59
QUINOCIDE	21
Quinosol (KINOZOL)	73

R

Radiographol (SERGOSIN)	43
RADIO-PROTECTIVE PREPARATIONS	68
Radioselectan Biliare (BILIGNOST)	42
Radiotetrac (IODOGNOST)	42
Raphetamine Phosphate (PHENAMINE)	40
Rastinon (BUTAMID)	49
Rastvor AM-4 (AM-4 SOLUTION)	63
Rastvor AP (AP SOLUTION)	63
Rastvor Babskogo (AM-4 SOLUTION)	63
Rastvor Fedorova-Vasileva (TSOLIPK SALINE INFUSIN)	68
Rastvor Filatova No. 28 (FILATOV'S SOLUTION No. 28.)	65
Rastvor KS SOLUTION)	65
Rectanol (NARCOLAN)	70
REDERGAM	33
Refusal (TETURAM)	62
REGENERATOR	35
Relaxan (PYROLAXON)	72
Renarcol (NARCOLAN)	70
Reopirin (RHEOPYRINE)	3
RESITOX	57
Respiratory Stimulants (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS)	38
Restamin (DIMEDROL)	12
Restinal (MEPROTAN)	75
Restinil (MEPROTAN)	75
Restrol (SYNESTROL)	49
Resulfon (SULGIN)	14
Retensin (PYROLAXON)	72
Reudo (BUTADION)	2
Reudox (BUTADION)	2
Revertine (MECAMINE)	26
Rexocaine (DICAINE)	58
Rezitoks (RESITOX)	57
RHEOPYRINE	3
Rhodine (ACESAL)	2
Rhodoquine (PLASMOCID)	21
Ridina Shinkaverskogo (SHINKAVERSKII'S MIXTURE)	59
Rigidil (DIMEDROL)	12
Rimifon (TUBAZID)	24
Rodipal (PARFEZIN)	30
RONIDASE	46
Ronidaza (RONIDASE)	46
RS POWDER	35
Ruocid (SULGIN)	14
RUTAMIN	77
Rutergan (ETHYSINE)	12

Rutin (SUBSIDOL)	66	Смпатедрин (PHENAMINE)	40
RYBAKOV'S OINTMENT	22	Смпатоблок (HEXONIUM)	25
S		Смпатол (VASOTON)	34
Salacetin (ACESAL)	2	Смпатолитин (SYMPATHOLYTIN)	33
Salcetogen (ACESAL)	2	Смпатомиметин (Sympathomimetin)	34
Saletin (ACESAL)	2	Sin-Algin (PHENADON)	1
SALINIMENT	43	Sinalost (EMBICHIN)	16
SALITROPIN	14	Sinantrin C-1 (SYNANTHRIN C-1)	10
Saliuzid (SALUZIDE)	23	Sincurarine (PYROLAXON)	72
SALSOLIDINE	51	Sinestrol (SYNESTROL)	49
SALSOLINE	51	SINESTROL	49
SALUZIDE	23	Sinkol (SYNCOL)	67
Salvacard (CORDIAMINE)	39	Sintomitsin (SYNTHOMYCIN)	9
SANALBIN	47	Siocarbazone (TIBON)	24
SANAZIN	9	SIRCERVIN	38
SANCAPHEN	4	Sireniotoksln (SYRENIOTOXIN)	37
Sankafen (SANCAPHEN)	4	Sirtservin (SIRCERVIN)	38
Santavy's Substance F (OMAIN)	18	SKELETAL MUSCLE RELAXANTS	70
Sarcochlorin (SARCOLYSIN)	18	Skiaagenin (IODOLIPOL)	42
SARCOLYSIN	18	Skiodan (SERGOSIN)	43
D-Sarcolysin (SARCOLYSIN)	18	Skiodan-Viscous (IODOLIPOL)	42
Sarkolizin (SARCOLYSIN)	18	Sodanton (DIPHENIN)	10
SATITURANI	37	Sodium Acetrizoate (TRIIOTRAST)	43
SCHINPANI	47	Sodium Stibogluconate (SOLUSURMIN)	21
SCHIZANDRIN	40	Soforin (SOPHORINE)	61
Schradan (OCTAMETHYL)	56	SolantoIn (DIPHENIN)	10
Scoline Chloride (DITILINE)	71	Solantyl (DIPHENIN)	10
SECURININE NITRATE	40	Solevaia Glukozno-Spirtovaia Zhidkost TSIPK (TSIPK SALINE-ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION)	67
Sedanyl (MEPROTAN)	75	Solevoi Infuzin TSIPK (TSOLIPK SALINE INFUSIN)	68
SEDATIVE TEA	70	Solevoi Infuzin TSOLIPK (TSOLIPK SALINE INFUSIN)	68
SEDATIVES; HYPNOTICS; GENERAL ANESTHETICS	69	Soliusurmin (SOLUSURMIN)	21
Sedazil (MEPROTAN)	75	Solquinat (KINOZOL)	73
SEKAZIN	9	Solustibosan (SOLUSURMIN)	21
Sekurlnin Azotomokislyl (SECURININE NITRATE)	40	SOLUSURMIN	21
SELTSOVSKII'S NARCOTIC MIXTURE	66	Sombrabil (BILITRAST)	42
Seltsovskii's Solution (TSIPK SALINE- ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION)	67	Sombrachol (IODOGHOST)	42
Semoxydrine (PERVITIN)	39	Sophorine (CYTITON)	39
SENECIPHYLLINE	61	SOPHORINE	61
Senetsifillin (SENECIPHYLLINE)	61	SOVCAINE	59
SERGOSIN	43	Sovkain (SOVCAINE)	59
Sergozin (SERGOSIN)	43	Spantonin (DITRAZINE)	3
Seroden (TIBON)	24	Sparine (PROPAZIN)	75
Serotransfusin TSIPK (TSIPK SEROTRANSFUSIN)	67	Spasmolytics (ANTICONVULSANTS; ANTI-EPILEPTICS)	10
SERUM PROTEIN No. 1	66	SPASMOLYTIN	30
Sethadil (ETHAZOLE)	13	Spazmolitin (SPASMOLYTIN)	30
Sferofizin (SPHEROPHYSINE)	26	Spermine (SPERMOCRINE)	61
Shadocol (IODOGHOST)	42	SPERMOCRINE	61
SHINKAVERSKII'S MIXTURE	59	Spermokrin (SPERMOCRINE)	61
Shinpani (SCHINPANI)	47	Spermol (SPERMOCRINE)	61
Shizandrin (SCHIZANDRIN)	40	SPES PREPARATION	52
SHOSTAKOVSKII'S BALSAM	74	Sphaerophysine (SPHEROPHYSINE)	26
Shradan (OCTAMETHYL)	56	SPHEROPHYSINE	26
Shvinpani (SCHINPANI)	47	SPIRAMIN	51
SIGETIN	49	Steklovidnoe Telo (VITREOUS BODY)	35
Simpalon (VASOTON)	34	STIPA (TIO TE F)	19
Simpamina (PHENAMINE)	40		

Teominal (THEOMINAL)	51	TIO TEF	19
TEPA (TEF)	19	TIP (IOGONOST)	42
TESPA (TIO TEF)	19	TIPHEN	30
TET	19	Tirian (BIGUMAL)	20
TETAMON	27	Tisin (TUBAZID)	24
Tetamon-I (TETAMON)	27	Tluram (TETURAM)	62
Tetiothalein (IOGONOST)	42	Tkhmelin (THCHMELINI)	48
Tetra-Anatoxin SPES (SPES PREPARATION)	52	Tocosol (DIPHENIN)	10
Tetracaine (DICAINE)	58	Tofranil (IMIZIN)	75
Tetracor (CORAZOLE)	38	Tolbutamide (BUTAMID)	49
Tetradin (TETURAM)	62	Tolbutylurea (BUTAMID)	49
Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide (TETURAM)	62	Tonocard (CORDIAMINE)	39
Tetraiodum (IOGONOST)	42	TOPICAL ANTI-INFECTIVE PREPARATIONS	72
TETRAMINE	27	TORULIN	77
Tetranium (TETAMON)	27	Toryl (MERPANIT)	30
TETRIDIN	70	Tox-47 (NIUIF-100)	56
TETURAM	62	Toxakil (CHLORPHEN)	53
Tezan (THESANE)	6	Toxaphene (CHLORPHEN)	53
Tezin (THESINE)	72	Toxichlor (M-410)	55
THALLIUM PLASTER	62	TRANQUILIZERS	75
THCHMELINI	48	Tranquilline (DIAZIL)	28
THECODINE	2	Trasentine Hydrochloride (SPASMOLYTIN)	30
THEOMINAL	51	Tri-6 (HEXACHLORANE)	53
THEOPHEDRINE	36	Triabrodil (TRIIOTRAST)	43
THESANE	6	TRIACANTHINE	36
THESINE	72	Triakantin (TRIACANTHINE)	36
Thiacetazone (TIBON)	24	TRIBESTRIS	47
Thiamazole (MERCAZOLYL)	61	Tribromoethanol (NARCOLAN)	70
Thiantan (DINEZIN)	29	TRICHOMONACID	21
Thiazinamine (DIPRAZIN)	12	Tricofuron (FURAXONE)	20
Thiazinamon (DIPRAZIN)	12	Tricuram (PYROLAXON)	72
Thibone (TIBON)	24	Tridione (TRIMETIN)	11
Thioacetazone (TIBON)	24	Triethanomalamine (TET)	19
Thiocarone (TIBON)	24	Triethylene Melamine (TET)	19
Thiocimid (TIBON)	24	Triethyleneimino-s-Triazine (TET)	19
Thiocinid (TIBON)	24	Triethylenephosphoramidate (TEF)	19
Thioethanolamine (MERCAMINE)	69	Triethylenethiophosphoramidate (TIO TEF)	19
Thioparamizone (TIBON)	24	TRIIOTRAST	43
Thiophos (NIUIF-100)	56	Trikhomonatsid (TRICHOMONACID)	21
Thiophosphamide (TIO TEF)	19	Trilafon (ETAPERAZINE)	75
Thiosystox (M-74)	54	Trimedal (TRIMETIN)	11
Thiotebezin (TIBON)	24	Trimeperidine (PROMEDOL)	1
Thio-TEPA (TIO TEF)	19	Trimethadione (TRIMETIN)	11
Thiuram (TETURAM)	62	TRIMETIN	11
Thixokon (TRIIOTRAST)	43	Triognost (TRIIOTRAST)	43
Thizone (TIBON)	24	Triopac (TRIIOTRAST)	43
Thorazine (AMINAZIN)	75	Triostam (SOLUSURMIN)	21
Thromasal (PHENYLLIN)	10	Triostib (SOLUSURMIN)	21
Thrombasal (PHENYLLIN)	10	TRIPASOL	75
Thycapzol (MERCAZOLYL)	61	Tripazol (TRIPASOL)	75
Tibicur (TIBON)	24	Triurol (TRIIOTRAST)	43
Tibion (TIBON)	24	TRIVIOL	47
Tibizide (TUBAZID)	24	Tromexan (NEODICOMARIN)	10
TIBON	24	TROPACIN	31
Ticinil (BUTADION)	2	Tropatsin (TROPACIN)	31
Tifen (TIPHEN)	30	Tropazine (TROPACIN)	31
TIKHA-ASKANE	48	TROPENTAN	31
Tiofos (NIUIF-100)	56	Trosinone (PREGNIN)	49
Tiofosamid (TIO TEF)	19	Troxidone (TRIMETIN)	11
Tiofosyl (TIO TEF)	19		
Tiosistoks (M-74)	54		

Trypanocides (ANTIPROTOZOAL PREPARATIONS)	19	UROBESALOL	14
Tserulomitsin (CERULOMYCIN)	8	URODAN	76
Tsigerol (CYGEROL)	68	Urograf (CARDIOTRAST)	42
Tsilin (CIINE)	8	Urokon Sodium (TRIIOTRAST)	43
Tsikhol (CICHOL)	58	UROSAL	15
Tsiklamid (CYCLAMIDE)	49	UROSULFAN	15
Tsiklokhin (CYCLOQUINE)	20	UROZIN	76
Tsilotropin (SALITROPIN)	14	URSALL	63
Tsismarin (CYMARIN)	36	URUTIN	77
Tsinkundan (ZINCUNDAN)	12	Urzall (URSALL)	63
TSIPK NARCOTIC-ANTISHOCK SOLUTION	67	Uspokoitel'nyi Chai (SEDATIVE TEA)	70
TSIPK SALINE-ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION	67	Uterol (PREGNANTOL)	62
TSIPK Saline Infusin (TSOLIPK SALINE INFUSIN)	68	V	
TSIPK SEROTRANSFUSIN	67	V POWDER	35
Tsisteamin (MERCAMINE)	69	Vabrocid (FURACILLIN)	73
Tsisteinamin (MERCAMINE)	69	Vaccines (IMMUNOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS)	51
Tsititon (CYTITON)	39	Vaktsina STI (STI VACCINE)	52
Tsitramon (CITRAMON)	3	Vallergin (DIPRAZIN)	12
TSOLIPK No. 1	67	Vanillin Thiosemicarbazone (VTS PREPARATION)	24
TSOLIPK No. 2a	67	Vanizide (PHTIVAZIDE)	23
TSOLIPK No. 4a	67	Varophen (PROPAZIN)	75
TSOLIPK No. 5	67	Vasano (AERON)	27
TSOLIPK No. 6	68	Vasiodone (CARDIOTRAST)	42
TSOLIPK No. 9	68	Vasodilator Preparations (HYPOTENSIVE AND VASODILATOR PREPARATIONS)	50
TSOLIPK PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE	68	VASOGEN	62
TSOLIPK SALINE INFUSIN	68	Vasoliment (VASOGEN)	62
TSPA (TIO TEF)	19	VASOTON	34
TID (TETURAM)	62	Vazogen (VASOGEN)	62
TUBAZID	24	Vazoliment (VASOGEN)	62
Tubeco (TUBAZID)	24	Vazoton (VASOTON)	34
Tubercazone (TIBON)	24	Vegolysen (HEXONIUM)	25
Tuberculostatic Drugs (ANTI-TUBERCULOTIC PREPARATIONS)	22	Vegolysin (HEXONIUM)	25
Tubicon (TUBAZID)	24	VELIUTININ	9
Turanone (PHENADON)	1	Velsicol 1068 (M-410)	55
TUSSILIN	24	Ventriculin (GASTROCRINE)	5
Tutofusin (SUBSIDOL)	66	Veramon (VERODON)	3
Typhomycin (LEVOMYCETIN)	8	Veritol (PROMETHIN)	33
Tyvid (TUBAZID)	24	Vermifugal Agents (ANTHELMINTICS)	3
U		VERODON	3
UBP-LIPK	68	Veronyl (PHENADON)	1
Uglevodno-Belkovyi Plazmozamenitel (UBP-LIPK)	68	Versamine (MECAMINE)	26
Ugol'naya Syvorotka (CARBON SERUM)	51	Vibel's Solution (TSIPK SALINE-ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION)	67
Ulexine (CYTITON)	39	Videophel (IDOGNOST)	42
Umbradil (CARDIOTRAST)	42	VIKASOL	77
UNDECIN	12	Vinylin (SHOSTAKOVSKII'S BALSAM)	74
Undetsin (UNDECIN)	12	VIOLARINE	10
Unicozyde (TUBAZID)	24	VIRUSIN	10
UNITHIOL	45	VISCULEN	51
Unitiol (UNITHIOL)	45	VISHNEVSKII'S OINTMENT	75
Uramid (UROSULFAN)	15	Visklosol (CARDIOTRAST)	42
Urea Hydrogen Peroxide (HYDROPERITE)	73	Viskulen (VISCULEN)	51
URICOSURIC PREPARATIONS	76	VITADERM	77
Urinary Antiseptics (ANTIMICROBIAL PREPARATIONS)	14	VITAMINS; MINERALS; NUTRITIVES	76
Urtidone (CARDIOTRAST)	42	VITREOUS BODY	35
		Vitrocin (FURACILLIN)	73
		VMA-M-1	58

Vnuran (MERCAPTOPHOS)	55	Zhidkost Gordeeva (GORDEEV'S	
VTS PREPARATION	24	SOLUTION)	17
	W	Zhidkost L-2 Lesovaia (L-2 SOLUTION)	44
Wintermin (AMINAZIN)	75	Zhidkost Mitroshina (MITROSHIN'S	
Wofatox (METAPHOS)	55	SOLUTION)	34
	X	Zhidkost Novikova (NOVIKOV'S	
		SOLUTION)	74
XYCAINE	59	Zhidkost Popova No. 3 (POPOV'S	
Xylocaine (XYCAINE)	59	PLASMA SUBSTITUTE No. 3)	66
Xylotox (XYCAINE)	59	Zinadon (TUBAZID)	24
	Y	ZINCUNDAN	12
Yatrocin (FURACILLIN)	73	Zonazide (TUBAZID)	24
Yetrazol (CORAZOLE)	38	Zytostatica (E-39)	16
	Z		
Zentropil (DIPHENIN)	10		
Zhelchegonnyi Chai (CHOLAGOGUE TEA)	41		

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